The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6126.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

The Latest Aspect of the Civil War in France.

A General Assault on the City of Paris Expected.

FORT ISSY CAPTURED AT LAST.

A Desperate Attack Made on Fort Montrouge.

Terrible Conflagration Progressing Inside Fort Vanvres.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

Price of Bread in Paris—Progress of the Investment—A General Assault Imminent.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—A Communal decree fixes the price of bread at fifty centimes per kilogramme [about five cents per pound.] Col. WITZEL was killed at the capture of Fort Issy. Gen. DOMBROWSKI is expected to assume the chief command of the troops of the Commune. The gun-boat belonging to the Commune has been disabled. Fort Vanvres is *in extremis*. The investment of Paris from Gennevilliers to Fort Issy is complete, and a general assault is imminent.

An Attack on Fort Montrouge—The Result Unknown—A Panic at Fort d'Issy—Heavy Losses of the Versaillists—Fort Vanvres in Flames.

PARIS, Tuesday evening, via LONDON, May 10—3½ A. M.—The Versaillists forces made a strong attack on Fort Montrouge this evening. The results of the attack are yet unknown. The cause of the abandonment of Fort d'Issy was a panic among the garrison. The Versailles troops failed in their attempt to construct a bridge of boats to the Bois de Boulogne. The Versailists made three attempts on Monday to capture Moulin-Saguet, in each of which they were repulsed. Their losses before Forts Issy and Vnavres have been heavy. There was a review of troops to-night in the Place de la Concorde previous to their departure for the field of battle. A general attack is expected to-night. A conflagration is raging in Fort Vanvres.

M. Thiers' Official Announcement of the Capture of Issy—Approaches Within 300 Yards of the Walls.

VERSAILLES, May 9—via LONDON, May 10—3½ A. M.—President THIERS has issued a circular, in which he exults over the capture of Fort Issy. He says: "We found much ammunition and artillery in the fort. Fort Vanvres is defenceless, and the capture of Issy suffices for the success of our plans. On Monday night Gen. DOUAI crossed the Seine, and is now entrenched 300 yards from the *enciente*, where he will be able to batter down the bridge at Neuilly. The reign of the infamous faction is drawing to a close."

Infection Changing Military Plans—Capture of Fort Issy—The Algerian Insurrection.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—Clamart is so unhealthy from the presence of the unburied dead of recent engagements, that the Versailles troops have to evacuate the place. The Government relieves from service about Paris, and sends to the departments, all soldiers having relatives in the capital. The Versailles Army continues its approaches to the Bois de Boulogne. The battery at Montretout to-day recommenced firing upon the insurgent positions at Point du Jour and elsewhere. Fort Issy has been captured and is now in the possession of the Versailles forces.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch from Versailles says the insurrection in Algeria defies the efforts of the authorities and is spreading to all parts of the Province.

Progress of Hostilities—The Bonapartists Under Surveillance—Death of a Prince.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says the Federalists yesterday recaptured the barricade in the Rue Peyronnet. The commandant of the Nationals was killed. The *Daily News'* Versailles special dispatch reports a great concentration of troops in Neuilly. An attack is anticipated. A circular from M. PICARD orders a strict watch upon the movements of the Bonapartists. The Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE is dead. The elections in Lyons passed off quietly. The *Telegraph's* Versailles special dispatch says it is officially reported that Prince VON BISMARCK will hold an interview with M. THIERS at Compiegne. The Prussians have arrested 150 fugitive Nationals. It is denied that the dispute between the Central Committee and the Commune has been healed. A powder magazine near the Maillot Gate was blown up by shells from the Versailles batteries and several persons killed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament—The Signing of the Anglo-American Treaty Announced—Disestablishment of the Church of England—Launch of a Large Steamer.

LONDON, May 9.—In the House of Lords this evening a bill was introduced providing for the confederation of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. It was announced that the Admiralty regretted its inability to aid pecuniarily the widow of Gen. BURGOYNE. In the House of Commons, Viscount ENFIELD, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced the receipt of a cable dispatch from Earl DE GRAY, advising the Government that a treaty between the American and British Governments had been signed by the High Commission at Washington; but said he was unable to disclose its condition. Mr. MIALL, member for Bradford, moved for the disestablishment of the Church of England, and supported the motion in a speech of marked ability and great eloquence. Right Hon. HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, Home Secretary, disputed the motion that the disestablishment of the English Church was a corollary to that of the Church of Ireland, and expressed the opinion that the agitation of the question was untimely. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER defended the Church of England from the assault of the member from Bradford.

Mr. EDWARD ALDAM LEATHAM, member for Huddersfield, advocated the resolution, and referred to the prosperity of the Episcopal Church in America as an argument for the disestablishment of the Church of England. Mr. DISRAELI thought France and not America should be looked to for proper examples. He implored the House to disregard the advice of philosophers and *doctrinaires* who were constantly assailing the Church. He believed a *plebiscitum* would confirm the Church in its position. Mr. GLADSTONE sustained the views of Mr. DISRAELI, and brought forth fresh arguments in favor of the present Established Church. Upon a division of the House there was a majority of 285 against the resolution.

The new steam-ship *Spain*, built by the LAIRDS for the National line, and intended for the Liverpool and New-York trade, was launched at Liverpool today. The *Spain* is 450 feet long and 5,000 tons burden.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Citizenship Granted Alsatians and Lorrainers—The Papal Guarantees—A New Russian Prince.

BERLIN, May 9.—The Reichstag is debating the bill for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine into the German Empire. One article granting immediate German citizenship to the Alsatians and Lorrainers has been adopted.

FLORENCE, May 9.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Papal Guarantee bill, after agreeing to all the modifications of the Senate.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The Grand Duchess MARIA FEODOROWNA, wife of the Czarowitz of Russia, gave birth to a son today.

VIENNA, May 9.—The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH today gave audience to the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE, who presented his credentials as Ambassador from France. The usual ceremonies incidental to such occasions were observed.

THE WEST INDIES.

Escape of Valmaseda From An Insurgent Ambuscade—A Sharp Encounter With a Spanish Force—A Sugar Brig Disabled.

HAVANA, May 9.—The insurgents laid a trap to capture or kill VALMASEDA, at Canto del Embarcadero, while returning from Manzanillo and accompanied by only a few staff officers. The insurgents attempted first to surprise the Spanish detachments of twenty-five men intrenched at the mouth of the Canto. The Lieutenant in command of the Spaniards saw the insurgents coming, and divined their purpose. He waited until they came close to his position, when he fired a few volleys into them, killing over fifty. The remainder retreated. The insurgents, defeated in the attempt to take the post, abandoned the plan against Gen. VALMASEDA, who came later in a little steamer. VALMASEDA promoted the Lieutenant to a Captaincy for his conduct....The brig *Charlena*, with sugar from Sagua la Grande, sprung a leak north of Hatteras, and was run ashore at Punta de Piedra. A portion of the cargo has been saved; the rest may be.

Cabral and Luperon Reorganizing for Another Attack on Baez—Execution of Revolutionary Leaders in Hayti.

SAN DOMINGO, April 24, via KINGSTON, Jamaica.—CABRAL is reorganizing his bands. After his defeat he fell back on San Juan, and is now making preparations to march again on BAEZ'S forces. LUPERON is also reorganizing after his defeat. The bands under CABRAL and LUPERON are in an exceedingly dilapidated condition.

HAYTI, April 24.—The ringleaders in the February revolt were condemned and executed. The Legislature is discussing the paper-money question. Popular opinion on the subject is divided.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Panama Insurrection—Insolent Message of a Rebel to the American Consul—Lima, Peru, Captured by Insurgents—Vomito in Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso.

ASPINWALL, May 6, via. JAMAICA, May 8.—Intelligence was received by a Danish man-of-war yesterday, that the insergent army is advancing toward Santiago de Veraguas. The insurgents threaten Panama immediately, and consequently there is great alarm. The President in a proclamation, notifies the troops to prepare for a fight, and they have been supplied with arms and ammunition. The railroad depot has been delivered over to the commander of the national troops for safe keeping. Peace commissioners have started to confer with the rebels, and also the proper officers to reclaim the steamer *Montijo* and the prisoners on board. HERRARA, the rebel commander, has notified the United States Consul not to interfere by sending the United States steamer *Resaca* to recapture the *Montijo*, because he says the United States officers will not be permitted to come on board that vessel, and he will fight them to the bitter end. The *Resaca* will leave the Isthmus of Darien on the 16th, and thenceforth the foreigners will be unprotected. All the foreign Consuls have addressed the President, begging him to have the national troops remain for the protection af the lives and property of foreigners. The Government party in the State of Boyaca are likely to triumph over the revolutionists, who, by their arbitrary acts, have lost many adherents. A meeting has been held at Cajarmarca, and soldiers have been sent to repress it and arrest the ringleaders.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The insurgents captured the City of Lima, the capital of Peru, on the 28th. By an accident on the Bella Vista Railroad, caused by a collision with a train conveying 2,000 kegs of gunpowder, one man was killed and many wounded. Advices from Buenos Ayres state that the average of the death rate from vomito is 250 daily. Five thousand persons died in five weeks. Sixty thousand had fled from the city. Advices from Valparaiso to the 17th of April state that the vomito was making frightful ravages there.

VENEZUELA, April 24.—A decree has been issued that all merchandise imported for New-Granada and passing through Venezuela shall pay the regular Venezuela duties. There are rumors of fresh revolts circulating. It was supposed that an unimportant expedition, which left Caracas and landed at Coro, was attacked by the Government troops, and that most of those belonging to it were captured. The remainder were dispersed.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Three Children Burned to Death—A Lady Horrified by the Sight and Dies.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 9.—Three children were burned to death in this city yesterday afternoon. They were at play in an out-house where there was a barrel of fire-works which exploded, and it is presumed that they were playing with matches and set fire to the contents of the barrel. Two of the children were probably instantly killed by the explosion; the third victim lingered for some hours. The youngest child, aged four years, was a son of Mr. MITCHELL, a gilder; the others were children of Mr. MCCARTY, of Capitol-street, where the accident occurred. A lady named HIGGINS, after visiting the scene of the disaster, was so shocked by the horrible sight that she died at 10 o'clock the same evening.

CONNECTICUT.

Clear Evidence Obtained of the Democratic Frauds—The Legislature to Take Decided Action—Jewell to be Declared Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, May 9.—The evidence taken by the Legislative Committee in New-Haven establishes, beyond cavil, that ENGLISH was credited with 100 more votes than he received, and that 100 of JEWELL'S votes have been abstracted from the ballot-box since the election, in order to make the total vote tally with the registry. The Legislature reassembles at 2 P. M. to-morrow, when the Committee will report in accordance with these facts, and JEWELL will be declared Governor by about ninety majority. The Democrats are dumfounded at the complete and thorough exposure of their frauds, and hardly know what course to pursue. Some of the more hot-headed among them are urging that the Democratic members of the Legislature should resign in a body, and go home as soon as JEWELL is declared Governor, but Gov. ENGLISH is said to disapprove of such a course. The proof of the fraud is so complete, that the more prudent Democrats think it best not to take such action of would give the affair any more prominence than it has already attained.

Who Shall be Governor?—560 Voters in the Fourth Ward, in New-Haven, Swear they Voted for Jewell.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—The Legislative Committee who are examining the vote of the Fourth Ward have spent the day in taking affidavits of men who voted for JEWELL. At 9 o'clock this evening, the time of adjournment, the number of these affidavits reached 560, wanting only nineteen of the number claimed for JEWELL in that ward. It is generally conceded that this practically settles the dispute, and that the Legislature will find, on the report of the Committee, that JEWELL has been legally elected Governor.

Probable Action of the Legislative Committee — Inauguration — Threatened Resignation of Democratic Legislators if Jewell is Governor.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 9.—In view of the facts shown in the investigation in New-Haven, it is probable that the Legislative Committee on Canvass of Votes will report to the Legislature on its reassembling on Wednesday afternoon that MARSHALL JEWELL is elected Governor by the people, and that a resolution will be offered declaring him elected. Whether there will be discussion upon the resolution, and its passage be delayed, is not known, neither is it yet known what day will be celebrated as "Inauguration Day," or whether there will be public inauguration ceremonies and the usual parade. If the passage of the resolution is delayed beyond Wednesday, it is probable that the Governor elect will take the oath of office soon after being declared elected, and that be will communicate by message with the General Assembly on Tuesday of next week, when he will be formally inaugurated, and the usual parade and ceremonies which have characterized "Inauguration Day" from time immemorial will be observed. It has been hinted that if JEWELL is declared elected, the Democrats in the Legislature will resign; but, as a majority constitutes a quorum, such a course will not obstruct legislation. It is not probable that such an extreme course will be adopted. The Legislative Committee, last evening, in New-Haven, adjourned to meet in the Senate Chamber, in this city, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Killed in a Mine—Crushed to Death—A "Bull" Movement in Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—A man named JOHN GILL was instantly killed yesterday, by the falling of shore-timbers in the Yellow Jacket Mine, at Virginia City, Nevada....JOHN SONNERS, a conductor on a freight-train of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was crushed to death between the cars, at Gilroy, yesterday....The bull movement in the Belcher and Crown Point mining stock continues. The "shorts" suffer severely. Crown Point closed last evening at 260.

FRESHET IN VIRGINIA.

Threatened Destruction of Bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—The Shenandoah and Potomac Greatly Swollen—A "Washout" on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following dispatch has been received from Harper's Ferry, dated 8th May: The river is very high here. All the temporary bridges on the Winchester and Potomac branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are weighted down with cars loaded with coal, to keep them from being washed away. The water is receding slowly, and by night we will be able to see the amount of damage done. The trains are stopped on the Winchester and Potomac branch. A large body of water is passing down through the Hall's Island property on the Shenandoah, and fears are entertained it will do serious damage. The rain-storm which has continued here since last midnight renews apprehensions of a serious freshet. Yesterday morning the temporary supports under the railroad bridge across the Potomac were knocked away by the drift-wood floating on the strong current of the river. Travel across the bridge is suspended. The work of pumping out the iron steamer *Hercules*, at Georgetown, has been suspended until the freshet subsides. The river is very high, and a large quantity of drift-wood is floating down from the Upper Potomac. The fish wharf is entirely submerged by the flood. The heavy rains of Friday night undermined the track of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, one and a half miles south of Glasgow Station, but it being apparently all right, a Southern-bound freight-train, on Saturday morning, was running over it at the usual speed, when suddenly the embankment gave way, precipitating the engine and two cars down the bank, and damaging them very seriously, and also badly injuring C. MAYHUGH, the engineer, and PAUL A. GOOLSBY, the fireman.

The Boston Musical Festival—Introductory Performance—Death of a Dartmouth Professor.

BOSTON, May 9.—The introductory performance at the triennial festival of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, in Music Hall this afternoon, attracted an immense audience. Seven hundred voices constituted the chorus, with one hundred musicians and the great organ. Among the most prominent artists are Adelaide Phillips, Annie L. Carey, Anna Mehlig, Marie Krebs, William H. Cummings and M. W. Whitney. CARL ZERRHAN was the leader. The festival will continue during the week....Prof. JOHN S. WOODMAN, of Dartmouth College, died at his home in Durham, today, of consumption.

Woman's Suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature—The Forthcoming Military Conventions.

BOSTON, May 9.—In the Massachusetts House, today, a majority of the Committee on the petitions and memorials asking for woman's suffrage requested leave to withdraw from said Committee....An order was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation, if any, is necessary to compel foreign express companies doing business in this Commonwealth to furnish such information to the public as shall enable the service and attachment to be effectually made in suits against them....Everything looks promising for the Military Conventions to be held here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday this week. Gens. Hooker, Logan, Burnside, Pleasonton, Kilpatrick, Chamberlain and Ingalls, with numerous other distinguished officers, have accepted invitations to be present, and many are now here.

FISK AND GOULD IN DANGER.

Attempt to Throw an Erie Train Off the Track.

MIDDLETOWN, May 9.—The *Press* of this place today says that an attempt was made on the night of Sunday, April 30, to throw express-train No. 12 on the Erie Railway off the track near Deposit. The train was descending the Summit grade, when, at Seward's Crossing, it ran into some obstruction. Its weight and speed, however, overcame the resistance, and the danger was escaped. Two green hemlock ties had been placed on end in the cattle-guard across the track, and above these a heavy oak tie had been placed in such a position that the front truck of the locomotive would partially mount it, raising it from the track. The watchman began removing the obstructions, when he was assailed by a shower of stones from the wood on the side of the road. He was compelled to abandon his work and procure assistance. The train on that night was very heavy, and included the directors' car, in which were GOULD and FISK, and several of the division superintendents, who were on their way to New-York. If the effort had been successful it would have been attended with great loss of life. The grade is fifty feet to the mile, and the speed of the train was from forty to fifty miles an hour.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Quarterly Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal quarter ending March 31, 1871:

RECEIPTS.

Net receipts from customs	$55,277,257 73
Internal revenue	28,249,335 61
Sales public lands	502,102 94
Miscellaneous sources	6,496,905 29
Total receipts	$90,525,101 57
Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1870	139,514,721 87
Unavailable debit Treasurer this quarter	2,879 39
Grand total	$230,042,702 83

NET EXPENDITURES.

Premiums	$1,821,476 99
Civil and miscellaneous	14,099,334 52
War Department	7,892,800 33
Navy	4,448,943 96
Indians	1,081,290 44
Pensions	7,737,856 42
Interest on public debt	36,332,558 76
Net ordinary expenditures	73,414,761 42
Redemption of loans and Treasury notes	9,431,786 16
Purchase of bonds	21,000,000 00
Total net expenditures	$103,846,547 58
Balance in Treasury April 1, 1871	126,196,155 25
Total	$230,042,702 83

PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount outstanding Dec. 31, 1870	$2,423,132,060 05
Issues during quarter	435,439 96
Total	$2,446,676,056 05
Reduced during quarter	73,975,782 16
Amount outstanding April 1, 1871	$2,392,700,273 89

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night Tuesday, May 9, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.87	69	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.07	53	N. E.	Light.	L. rain.
Boston	29.94	47	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.02	47	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston	29.96	71	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W.T.	29.77	45	S.	Fresh.	Cl'ng up.
Chicago	30.24	43	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.13	47	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.15	45	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah	29.23	56	....	Calm.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.10	49	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Key West	30.01	76	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Knoxville	29.92	52	N. E.	Fresh.	L. rain.
Lake City, Fla.	29.95	74	....	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis	29.93	55	N. E.	Fresh.	L. rain.
Milwaukee	30.25	43	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Mobile	29.93	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.03	55	N. E.	Fresh.	H. rain.
New-London	29.95	46	N.	Light.	Fair.
New-Orleans	29.90	70	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
New-York	30.00	51	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.24	51	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Oswego	29.99	44	....	Calm.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.05	50	N. E.	....	Threat'g.
Pittsburg	30.01	51	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.08	41	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
San Francisco	30.21	50	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah	29.94	70	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
St. Paul	30.32	50	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.14	46	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Washington	30.04	49	N. W.	Light.	L. rain.
Wilmington	29.96	69	S.	Fresh.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Predictions.

WASHINGTON, May 9—7½ P. M.—The weather remains unchanged on the Pacific coast. The low pressure which prevailed Monday evening in the lower Missouri Valley has moved south and east into Tennessee. The barometer is highest in Wisconsin, and has risen on all the lakes. It has risen only to fall again on the Gulf and South Atlantic. Brisk north winds are reported from Lake Michigan and Illinois. Elsewhere they have been fresh and light. Cloudy weather and light rains have spread from the Ohio Valley eastward to the Atlantic. Clear and partially cloudy weather has prevailed on the lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the rain and clouds will, on Wednesday, advance along the Atlantic coast, with clear, cool weather on the lakes, and cloudy and clearing weather in the interior.

The Meteorological Report.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, May 9.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.91; change, plus .32; thermometer, 23°; change, plus 4°; relative humidity, 86; wind, north-north-west; velocity of wind, 8 miles per hour. It has been mild and comparatively calm today, giving us an opportunity of going out and examining the beautiful frostwork on the telegraph poles about the summit.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	44	52	57	56	54
Stand of barometer in inch	29.92	..	29.96	..	29.90

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 48.

The Coburn-Mace Prize-Fight.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—The excitement over the Mace-Coburn fight is on the increase here. Citizens heretofore hostile to such exhibitions have become interested. The sympathy of the Western men is with COBURN, and even bets are being freely made today in his favor. COBURN is at Northeast, Penn., and MACE is at Erie. The fighting ground is still unannounced.

Canadian Sentiment on the Treaty.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 9.—The fishery provisions of the treaty of Washington are very strongly condemned here. Hopes are entertained that they will not be ratified by the Canadian Parliament.

A New Williamsburg Ferry Company.

At a meeting yesterday of several Williamsburg business men and capitalists, an act of incorporation for a new ferry company, to be called "The People's Ferry Company," was agreed upon, and a committee was appointed to call a public meeting to test public sentiment on the action taken. Among those who took an active part at the meeting were Alderman John Raber, Hon. George H. Fisher, Henry Altenbrandt, W. Dick, F. W. Kalbfleisch, and Anton Nigelius.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

Views of Wendell Phillips on the Issues of the Day.

The President and the Kuklux—San Domingo—The Public Lands—Corruption in Congress—Indian Affairs—General Discussion.

The first annual meeting of the Reform League was held yesterday at Steinway Hall, the exercises commencing at 10½ o'clock in the morning, with the President, Rev. JOHN T. SEARGEANT in the chair. A letter from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER was read, in which he expressed his regrets at his inability to be present, and, referring to the San Domingo question, said: "We must begin by stopping our war-dance about the island, which has been kept up for more than a year at immense cost." The report of the society was made by the Secretary. It gives a history of the League, refers to the Kuklux troubles at the South, the origin of which is alleged to be caste, the prejudice against the colored race and the old rebellion in a new form. It advocates woman suffrage, denounces intemperance, and inculcates all the moral and social virtues. It applauded the Administration of President GRANT, for his Indian policy especially, welcomes Chinese immigration, advocates universal peace, and condemns the persecution of Mr. SUMNER for his opposition to the San Domingo report.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was then introduced, was received with immense cheering, and after stating that he should not have been present had he not regarded the hour in which they met as almost as critical as any moment during the rebellion, he proceeded to read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recognize in the Kuklux clans that rising of the rebellion of 1861 which advised staying within the Union, and fighting nationality there, and while the other, which advised open secession, has been defeated and destroyed, the fellow rebel still lives defiant and full of hate and hope as ever, and hence this new form of rebellion is to be met in the same way that its comrade was, by unrelenting martial law, executed with impartial rigor, but visiting its first and heaviest penalty not on the rank and file of poor and disreputable men, who are pushed with coward cunning into prominence, but on the Ex-Governors and Generals, and Ex-Senators and living millionaires, who skulk behind them, upholding the treason, and planning to reap all its real fruits. Let its first fruit to them be the drum-head conviction and the gibbet.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, unless the President, now fully authorized by Congress, strangles this rebellion of assassins during the present Summer there is little doubt that the Democratic Party of rebels, North and South, will take possession of the Government, and that means the repudiation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and the refusal to pay the interest on our national debt and the pensions of our soldiers until the Southern debt is recognized, and the Confederate soldiers are pensioned.

Resolved, That the sore discontent widely spread among the laboring masses is of the greatest importance, and if left to deepen and become more embittered, will result in such scenes as devastate the City of Paris today; that no way exists to avert the communism which now disturbs society in France except for capital and labor to meet at once on equal terms, and, acknowledging each other's rights, to arrange their relations on the basis of justice and a fair division of the common profit.

Resolved, That while we recognize and deplore the fatally corrupt and partial policy of Congress in robbing the working man of the public lands and lavishing them on greedy capitalists, we consider that the danger which presses closest and nearest today is the increasing power of moneyed corporations.

Resolved, That the power of incorporated wealth is alarmingly great and is increasing every hour, and threatens to buy up Legislatures and Judges and to crush the liberties of the people, hence we advocate the entire abolition, as soon as it can be honorably done, of all monied corporations, whether existing under State or national authority, and no matter on what pledge or condition they exist, since the safety of the people is the supreme law.

Resolved, That we rejoice to believe that the nation has so unmistakably and emphatically indorsed the course and policy of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER on the question of annexing San Domingo, that it is hardly possible that the project will ever be resumed, and we shall thus be saved from an act which, in its method, would have disgraced the nation, and gravely periled the future of the colored race.

Resolved, That we consider the recognition of woman's right to vote the measure more likely than all others to purify legislation, to establish justice, and to increase tenfold the chances of a speedy rise to the level of a real and pure republic; and we congratulate the friends of this reform on the bright hopes of an early and complete success.

Resolved, That republican institutions are possible only on the basis of a sober and intelligent people. Hence an impartial and national system of education is imperatively needed, to be enforced, if necessary, by National authority. And especially in cities no just and equal government is possible, except on the basis of absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That the conduct of Indian affairs, inaugurated by the President and followed since his accession to office, is the only just and honorable policy, correct in idea and fruitful of beneficent results; and we trust it may be extended to every particular of our relations with these tribes.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that in 1861 the South appealed to the sword and was vanquished, but the South has now renewed the fight in our own ranks, and so strong had they become that had Congress not given Gen. GRANT the power they had by the passage of the Kuklux bill, there would never be a Republican successor in the White House. While the speaker was in Washington lately, a gentleman told him that so perfect was the Kuklux organized that if the Government depended on the action of juries for the vindication of the law, the Kuklux would never be suppressed, as they could pack the juries and thus escape punishment of their comrades, and he, the speaker, was assured that the Southern States could be swayed in defiance of the Government. Unless Gen. GRANT had made up his mind to stretch out the strong arm of the law and strangle the assassins, he would never have a Republican to succeed him. The speaker referred to the quarrel with Mr. SUMNER as the gravest mistake of GRANT'S political career, and under the dismay of the popular rebuke which followed it GRANT was forced to give his consent to the Kuklux measure, and so strive in some way to repair the mischief he had done. The murderers and assassins in the South must now be taught that there is a force strong enough to punish them, and the lesson that BUTLER taught in New-Orleans in the execution of MUMFORD must be repeated. He wanted GRANT to go to Carolina and arrest some of the Ex-Generals who number their wealth by millions; to track the assassins to their dens, arrest them by midnight and hang them by daylight, and so teach these murderers that they have a master. If this is done there would be no Kuklux in ninety days. If the South rise again the North will go down to the Gulf and hold the South under the heel of military law, until every line of distinction is swept away, and the last white man over twenty years of age lies in his grave. The speaker then reviewed at great length the new issues that were starting up, and especially the dangerous condition of the relations between labor and capital, and concluded by saying we have not an hour to lose. If you want GRANT to remain in the White House you must crush the Kuklux with one hand and the great conspirators with the other.

Mr. PHILLIPS, in the course of his remarks, referred to the laboring classes of the North, and spoke of seeing in Pittsburg, Penn., little children going down to work for eleven hours in the dark depths of the mines. These were the material for the strikers of twenty years hence. In the mines of Pennsylvania and the factories of New-England we are bringing up petroleum and naphtha to kindle a mighty conflagration. He described the mighty power of the President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and said that Congress itself was but a secretary to register his decrees. It was once said that if you scratched a Russian you would find a Cossack underneath. If you scratched New-York you would find Paris underneath, and there might yet come a terrible whirlwind before which the ASTORS and VANDERBILTS would go down. Mr. PHILLIPS was enthusiastically applauded at the close of his remarks, and was followed by LUCRETIA MOTT, who, after asking Mr. PHILLIPS to again read his resolutions, deprecated his advocacy of the gibbet. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. H. H. GARNET, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, Rev. C. W. DENNISON, ABBY KELLY FOSTER and others, and the meeting adjourned to the evening at the Union League rooms.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Rev. JOHN S. SARGENT, of Boston, presided, and introduced Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. Mr. PHILLIPS said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There used to be a maxim a great while ago that punctuality was a great virtue, and being a very worthy characteristic, always had a corresponding reward. But my experience is, in regard to public speaking, that it is a great mistake to be punctual, for if you are you will always be alone in your punctuality, and you will be made to make the first speech and break the ice, and that is not the pleasantest function of the evening by any means. Well, as I chance to be the only one of the announced victims that has got here, I am placed first upon the platform before you, and afterward, perhaps, by a very appropriate arrangement, you will have the pleasanter entertainment, for this is only a little disguise, only an attempt by ornament and music, and a little effort at frolic, to disguise the great nature of the business that summons us together. That is to devise ways and means to keep alive that voice in the wilderness that is endeavoring to rally the American people to the peril which encompasses them. Here we are in the midst of a conflict of great interests, classes and sections of the country, and political parties jostling and crushing against each other like vessels in a storm, and in the meantime hidden under their apparently aimless conflicts, sometimes are periled the great principles of republican government. Prince ALBERT used to say—and he did not say a great many profound things, therefore those wise two or three he did say should be remembered—he used to say, "This is the time when representative Governments are on trial." Most men imagine the experiment ended and the success as assured, but the Prince saw a little deeper. Bred in an aristocratic level, and transferred to the comparatively free Government of Great Britain, and noticing from his joint experience principles better than the Englishmen could the struggle below him, he saw very well what any man can see in this City, that the question whether the people really can govern themselves yet is still an unsettled one; whether we can fight the battle against money, against cliques, against a stronger than hereditary aristocracy as an unsettled question. Our fathers thought when they abolished hereditary nobility that they cleared the ground and that the democracy was assured. They never dreamed that a century to come would a power whose weight and depth and permanence might laugh the strongest aristocracy to scorn. They thought a man may be worth a million, but he will die, and if we only make it an assured thing that his gatherings will be scattered among his children, that danger is transient; it never can crystallize into an institution, but they forgot the cunning of incorporation VANDERBILT may die to-morrow. His large and curiously gathered treasure may be scattered into the aimless or lavish hands of heirs, but New-York Central never dies; Pennsylvania Central never dies. It will have a policy as unchanging and as permanent. It will gather to itself a cunning as sagacious as the Papacy did, and already there stands revealed to the confounded conviction of the American people, they are settled right among an aristocracy of the nineteenth century, compared with which the English Duke and the Austrain Prince is only a passing cloud. One of the London Reviews said the other day, "We should like to know the crime of which a man worth forty millions in the City of New-York may not safely be guilty of?" We know it is true, and at the same time as we watch its operations we see that pulpit and Press and parties are all doing obeisance to this modern nobility, to this baronetage of millions, to this peerage of wealth. The question is now, shall we fight up against it? All we see at the present time is the substratum of society, heaving and tossing in angry and aimless and ignorant struggle, putting its groping finger, not knowing what it wants, nor why it suffers, nor how it can be remedied, and daily becoming angrier and more soured, and more embittered. The question is, who shall speak to it, who shall attack these conflicting interests, who shall keep them down and cram down their reluctant throats the facts which they ought to know and don't want to know, and never will be told by those that seek to gain something by consulting them. Well, the very instincts of the English people, and I mean by the English people the English-speaking race—the very instincts of the English-speaking race, in some way has touched a remedy. As long ago as DANIEL DEFOE, who gave us Robinson Crusoe, that sagacious man saw that while the peerage hung over him on one side, and the great wealthy middle class on the other, he could appeal by the Press to the common sense of the English millions. DANIEL DEFOE invented the pamphlet; he was the first man to fling the pamphlet at that little coterie of cousins that we call the English House of Commons, and he may be considered the father of this system of agitation—this outside sort of Arab warfare, which has every man's hand against it and has its own hand against every man. This individual conscience, this Harry Wayne fighting on his own hook, each are, thus isolated, indispensable and invincible. I suppose within the last fifteen years a finer array of sarcasm has appeared in the New-York Press, that can be equalled only in WORCESTER'S *Unabridged*, and yet the ignorant penman did not perceive he might as well have attempted to change the equality or the gravitation of the earth or the spheres, and that he was only fighting against the pricks, that he was only attacking the inevitable tendency of the Saxon race, which CARLISLE says is Protestant by nature. CARLISLE says, somewhere in his book, that it was not necessary for the Saxon to think out that protest against authority which made LUTHER famous, that he had it in every drop of his blood, and could not get rid of it any more than a hereditary disease. [Applause.] They are naturally adapted to this idea of agitation; somebody said the thing was so, and consequently he denied it. That is the fighting element of the Saxon race we consider to-night. The anti-slavery standard under a new name, with a brighter purpose, with the idea of saying to it what the Republican Party once said and cannot afford to say until the day after the morrow. Somebody must pay for saying it. We must get the types and standpoint and the root and the breadth, and it is only to be done by gathering all the men that think for themselves into a group, and putting your hand into the pocket of each and taking out his comparative share of the joint expenses, for the luxury of making a protest somebody else. [Laughter.] The difficulty with the ordinary Press of this country is, that there are so many men who can write and so few who can think. If the writing faculty were coextensive with the thinking, the tenth part of the newspapers published would hardly survive. But, unfortunately, the power of writing is tenfold greater than the power of thinking, and the result is we are covered with a varnish of mere words, except when now and then by some singular mistake a thought crops out. That is the agitator. I don't know he is any better; he may be wrong. He may say the very worst thing that can be said, but he says something that sets everybody thinking—he says something that stirs the whole atmosphere. We are crystallizing constantly down into unwise rest intellectually, and he comes and disturbs the process and sets all the elements and atoms into a general movement and they crystallize round a new centre. The difficulty was, thirty years ago, everybody crystallized round DANIEL WEBSTER. Next comes the time when they crystalize round LINCOLN. A month ago the whole nation crystallized round SUMNER, and SUMNER will go down to South Carolina and take the smallest sinner, seven feet six in height, and crystalize him, and he will become the representative man. What you are here for to-night, if I understand it, is what we have been doing in Boston for the past twenty-five years, that is we lighted our gas as brilliantly as we could, we selected the pleasantest room, we arranged tables, we set benevolent ladies behind them, and then we cried out, as the boys in Mother Goose's tale, "Little miss come and eat." Come and bear part out of your superabundance, come and sustain our effort, regardless of the opinions of others. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will keep the little utterance alive, the little machine in motion, that you will give us the oil to run it easily. Sometimes up in Washington, when great papers don't say much, they put their ears close down and see what the little independent ones say. It is a very wise precaution for them. They can anticipate, they can hear a little ahead how they have to put their coats on the day after. It is a great thing. Do you know I went to Washington two or three months ago, and I think I found out the secret of what men call the corruption of Congress. I think it is all contained in the old baby rhyme, familiar to us all:

> "Satan finds some mischief still
> For idle hands to do."

[Applause] There sit 400 men in the two Chambers. Well, they are men of more than ordinary ability; they would not get there if they had not been. It required something, even if they wriggled their way up by some not explicable way; it required a certain ability. We go to Washington and find the whole Congress of both Houses, the thinking and the shaping, and the actual stereotyping into statutes is done by about a dozen men. You put your hand out and feel, go into the House and watch, begin to talk, consult, and you will find yourselves brought by the spirit of natural gravity, no matter what the question, whether the Kuklux, or tariff, or coal troubles, or international law, you will always find yourselves going up against the same dozen men. In old times, in Boston, when you only got about a dozen men to touch an unpopular idea, a man came up from the South and wanted to abolish whipping in the navy, for that was a new reform. He called a meeting in Tremont Temple and went down into State-street, to one of our millionaires and said, "Now you come up, you are interested in the shipping, and from the navy we shall get into the marine service; I want to abolish the lash." "What's the use in my going?" said the conservative millionaire, "I know who will sit on the platform: bald-headed WILLIAM GARRISON, FRANCIS JACKSON and all the rest of the bald-heads." You will never see any one else there. You may call the meeting for any purpose you please, but you will have the same men there. You may go up to the Senate and say, I want to see the man who is making this body move on the San Domingo question. You gravitate up against one fellow. You shift your base and say: Now, I would like to see the man that is thinking out the Kuklux idea, and you shift up against another. You change your base again with a new question and go back to the first, and a still further change brings you back to the second one. What are the rest doing? Nothing. What are the other 370 doing? Nothing. They get up in the morning and go down to the House, hear a few speeches and clasp their hands, look up into the galleries, lounge out into the lobbies, smoke a cigar, and go home again.

> "Satan finds some mischief still
> For idle hands to do."

These are the men that the speculator approaches. These are the men that the Ring approaches, and the chambers of their hearts being swept and garnished, seven devils come worse than the ones swept away. What you want is the agitation outside in the constituency in each, one of these men, that will keep him at the bayonet's point, to the earnest, active, daily active interest of the great problems of Government. Don't let him slide and slacken down into the sluggish, idle, corruptible life in Washington. Don't let him lean on the convenient arms of our editor to whom he has given office. Know that he has got something more to do. That is the way to make Congress an honester body than it is. That is the reason why the House of Commons is honester than Congress, and I will tell you why. Because the dozen men that make politics a business the GLADSTONES, and DISRAELI'S, and FORSTERS, these set of men are hard at work eleven hours of the day, but the other 350 who make up the House of Commons go as other men do. One has a yacht, the other the race, the third is in fashion, the fourth in literature, the fifth in science, and the sixth has $100,000,000 to take care of, and he only drops down there an hour or two in the day, so that brother Congress of ours on the other side of the water is too busy to be corrupted. But we have got a new spirit to deal with, and unless you are provided in almost every part of the country with outside pressure, outside of parties, unless you have the public exacting demand of public men that they shall actually work ten hours in the day intellectually, and show the fruits of their working, you we'll have an empty bag, that, as FRANKLIN said, won't stand upright. Now that is taking, perhaps you will say, a broad view for a little hall like this, and an evening, and two or three hundred people, but it is the root, the actual root, out of which grows this corruption of American politics. We have half the American people in the political arena; a thousandth part grow and the rest rot. If we want to keep them from rotting, stir them up with agitation. This little standard here is a representative of that element of Saxon life, that great protest which came from the Catholic Church centuries ago; which is held by the English race in its struggles; which planted these sea-boards; which has carried out its energy into the great West, and which only leaves this laggard and sluggish politics to rot by its own inaction. But I want to turn the mind of the country into the same channel, just as the chemist turns his agitating element into the body of some sluggish constituents and leavens it with the whole mass. Give us a little yeast, ladies and gentlemen, for the standard to leave, Congress, and make it rise to purity and honesty. [Applause.]

Short addresses were made by Mrs. Abbey Kelley Foster, Rev. Mr. Sargent and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Josephine A. Ellery recited amid much applause Mrs. Browning's "Runaway Slave."

Mrs. Ella M. Clymer followed by a recitation of Mrs. Browning's "Mother and Poet."

Miss Glyn recited "The Quality of Mercy" from the "Merchant of Venice," after which Mr. Wendell Phillips closed the proceedings, telling the members of the League to go ahead and God speed.

POLITICAL.

The Tammany Republicans—Summing Up of the Charges Against Mr. Gridley.

The investigation of the charges preferred against Mr. JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Vice-President of the Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly District, by Ex-Judge JOHN H WHITE, was resumed at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street last evening, before Gen. COCHRANE and Ex-Alderman ISAAC DAYTON, the only members of the Sub-committee who were present. Mr. GILLETTE was recalled, and testified that he saw JAMES L. HASTIE pass men by the Police into the voting-room at the September primary election last year; he saw him pass in a dozen; it was after the voting had commenced.

Mr. HASTIE was recalled, and denied Mr. GILLETTE'S testimony.

Ex-Judge WHITE then proceeded to review the evidence in the case. He said that it was with great reluctance that he appeared before the Committee at all. The management of the Eleventh Assembly District had been bad, as was evinced by their failure to elect a member of Assembly. The charge that the roll-books contained names of persons who lived out of the district, and who belonged to other districts, and also contained fictitious names, he thought had been proved. Out of ninety-nine names registered in one district they had found but sixty; and of the seventy persons on the roll, not one could be found. The roll-book compared with the census taken at both times, indicates that out of 700 names on the roll-book, only 215 were returned by the census takers. The names contained in the roll-book were voted on at the primary election in September last. There were five names on the roll-book as living at the house of Mr. HASTIE, and they voted at the primary election, but never at any general election. Not one of these men, it was proved, ever lived there. The name of Mr. ROBERTS, as President of the Association had been used without his consent, as showed by his letter. He thought it would be well if the First Vice-President of the Association (Mr. Gridley) would resign, and not hold that position, presiding at the meetings of the association, representing it in the general committee and presiding at primary elections, and assuredly attempting to run the Association. It has been proved that the names of reputable Republicans who were proposed for membership had never been acted upon, while the names of others were acted on within two or three days. He said that good Republicans, such as GEORGE BLISS, Jr., THOS. C. ACTON, CHAUNCEY MURRAY and Mr. GILLETTE, were expelled from the association without any specific charge and without form of trial.

The charges were responded to by Mr. ALPHEAS BRAINERD on behalf of Mr. GRIDLEY, after which the Committee adjourned until Monday evening.

Seventeenth Assembly District Grant Club.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Grant Club met yesterday evening in the hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, Mr. JOEL W. MASON in the chair. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. D. B. MELLISH, were adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution presented in the self-styled Republican General Committee by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, comparing Gen. GRANT to PRESTON BROOKS, would be atrocious were it not surpassingly absurd.

Resolved, That the body which indorsed this resolution thereby clothed themselves with its infamy, and exhibited and proved that they are unrepublican and their utterances unworthy of respect.

Addresses called forth by the resolutions commending them, were delivered by Messrs. MELLISH, JOHN B. RUSSELL, E. O. JENKINS, WM. WINTERBOTTOM and others.

After the appointment of Messrs. D. B. MELLISH, CHAS. A. FLAMMER and WM. J. O. BRYON, a committee to recommend names to Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ to conduct the reorganization of the district, the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Prince De La Tour D'Auvergne-Lauraguais.

The death of Prince HENRY-GODEFROY-BERNARD-ALPHONSE DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE-LAURAGUAIS is reported in the telegraphic news from France, today. He was born in Paris, Oct. 21, 1823, and was the eldest son of Prince MELCHIOR DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE-LAURAGUAIS, who died in 1849. He was the chief of the last branch of the family of the ancient Counts of AUVERGNE, the origin of which is traced to CHARLES LE SIMPLE. His education was received in Paris under the care of his mother, Princess LAURENCE, daughter of the Count DE CHAUVIGNY DE BLOT, a lady of uncommon mind and character, and turning his attention to diplomacy at an early age, entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the age of eighteen. He was successively Secretary of the French Embassy in Rome, Minister to Weimar, Florence and Turin. Subsequently he was sent to Berlin and afterward to Rome, in the capacity of Ambassador, and in 1863 to London, where he remained six years. In the reconstruction of the French Ministry, July 17, 1869, he was recalled to Paris to succeed M. DE LA VALLETTE as Minister of Foreign Affairs. This was considered a concession to clerical influence, on the part of the Emperor, in anticipation of delicate relations with the Holy See on the suspension of the Concordat. He retired from office on the formation of the Ollivier Cabinet, Jan. 3, 1870, and has not since appeared in public life.

The Red Stockings and the Haymakers at Troy.

TROY, May 9.—The Boston Club defeated the Haymakers today by a score of 9 to 5. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Haymakers	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0—
Bostons	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2—

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool on April 27 and Queenstown on April 28, reached this port yesterday. Her advices bear dates later by three days than those already at hand.

FRANCE.

Scenes in Paris—The Recent Armistice—Flight of Fearful Inhabitants.

Paris (April 25) Correspondence London Echo.

The "suspension of arms" on the west side of Paris, to allow the unfortunate victims of the bombarded quarter to move out in safety, took place at length today. The truce lasted from 9 o'clock this morning to 5 this evening. The deception of yesterday made everybody suspicious of the Commune's second announcement, and it was not till about 10 o'clock that, finding no guns were being fired on either side, the imprisoned denizens of Neuilly, Sablonville, and Les Ternes, who have been living in their cellars for the past fortnight, ventured to move their household goods into the centre of the town. The sun shone out brilliantly on the blooming chestnut-trees in the Champs Elysées, a few sparrows chirped their little throats away amid the almost Arcadian stillness which reigned, and to which we have been such unhappy strangers so long; in short, the weather was anything but in keeping with the mournful occasion, and—alas! it is but too true—the day passed off more like a fête than a temporary cessation of civil bloodshed and misery. All Paris was on the move about 10 o'clock. The Champs Elysées were already fairly sprinkled with people streaming up to the bombarded districts.

A REMARKABLE HOUSEHOLD.

The first remarkable household I came across was a woman with two children. The woman had a cradle full of linen on her head and an old trunk in her hand. One of the children, a fine little girl of six years, carried an old-fashioned time-piece in her little arms—probably some family relic—while the other, a boy of nine, was laden with sundries under his arms and in his hands—a broom, a frying-pan, a *marmite*, evidently full of soup from yesterday, a coffee grinder, and other small things which did not strike my attention. A few yards behind came the husband with a truck, into which had been thrown pell-mell a few cane chairs, the remains of a table, a rusty iron bedstead, a repulsive-looking mattress, and a broken-down stove. The poor family walked quickly along, heedless of the semi-sympathizing gaze of the passers-by.

LITTLE UNFORTUNATES.

At the Palais de l'Industrie was a far sadder sight. Three ambulance wagons, full of little girls, were waiting before the chief entrance. The dress of the girls denoted they belonged to some charitable institution. They came from a kind of hospital or home, founded at Neuilly by the Princess MATHILDE for incurable female children. Each ambulance was accompanied by a Sister of Mercy. Those on the outside were chiefly hunchbacked and deformed, and managed to get down by themselves; but the sadder invalids were inside. I stopped to see them enter the Palace. After some preliminaries with an official of the Commune the doors of the wagons were opened, and the ambulance men moved and carried out the invalids. Many of them lay on stretchers, others were on crutches. One or two appeared to be near to death's door. Those poor little beings have been living and dying in damp cellars since the outbreak of hostilities at Neuilly. A large crowd had gathered round. Many of the women could not restrain their tears. "To think that such suffering, helpless little beings have been bombarded by French guns! Oh, it is awful! it is atrocious! *Pauvre France!*" Such were the words an elderly lady by my side gave vent to. Another person ventured to remark it was perhaps almost a pity they had not been killed, he was evidently a muscular Christian, and the women called him a "brute" and a "savage," and made such a noise that the gentleman in question was glad to beat a retreat.

ABOUT THE ARC.

Turning from this sad scene I mounted the "Champs." The road was getting thick with wagons of furniture of every description. The Arc de Triomphe was one of the great centres of curiosity. Hundreds of persons were staring at it from every point of view. I confess I did not find the arch as much damaged as I expected. I saw no symptoms of its "falling down" on my luckless head, but my eyesight may not be so keen as it would be in a certain spot very near you. The arch bears the traces of thirty shells, at the most, but certainly not more. The group on the south-west side is the only one damaged. The horse has lost a few hairs of his mane, the child his left arm from the elbow, and the man has been struck in the stomach, but does not look much the worse for it. The Avenue de la Grande Armée has suffered terribly since I last ventured down it. Not a house remains intact. The south side is knocked about almost as terribly as St. Cloud; the battery of Courbevoie has done most of the harm in Paris. Some of the shops are literally blown inside out. The trees and lamp-posts lay strewed out amid fragments of wood and *débris* of houses. The shells used during the past week were evidently of far larger calibre than those launched at the beginning of the bombardment. Large blocks of stone a yard square are smashed like biscuits. Many of the iron balconies are doubled up, and hanging by a single bar. The smaller houses of brick and mortar are in ruins, while the larger ones of stone and iron are smashed in. Those lying in an irregular position are minus a corner; some have their roofs knocked off; in short, there is every conceivable and inconceivable kind of damage. The railway station and the restaurant at the side are a heap of ruins.

SCENES FOR SIGHT-SEEKERS.

The Federals were at work, as usual, on the ramparts, repairing the breaches. At the door of every house was furniture, cart or wagon, of some sort—even the small railway omnibuses and cabs were pressed into the service, and the price asked by their owners was something fabulous, of course. Numbers of persons have been unable to move out, owing to the shortness of the truce, and the impossibility of getting a vehicle. The avenue was crammed with people, taking the size and measure of the damage done to every house. They crowded round the ruins to listen to the stories of the "oldest inhabitants;" they searched for fragments of shells; they drank beer from the peripatetic *marchands*, who are never wanting in Paris on any occasion; they laughed and smiled far more than they sighed, but few of them thought of the morrow. Now and then somebody gave vent to an expression of mock indignation. "Look at it," said one ferocious-looking gentleman in a dirty blouse; "yes, look at it, I say; that's the work of those brigands of Versailles. And you think they dare come into Paris after that. No, no, let 'em try—*les cochons*—and we'll give 'em a lesson." At the Porte Maillot thousands of persons were trying to get out to have a look at Neuilly, but the sentinels would allow nobody to pass who could not show he had business there. The gate was blocked up with waggon-loads of furniture coming in, and I doubt if half of them will be able to pass the ramparts by 5 o'clock. The furniture could scarcely have been worse in the owner's cellar, for it was packed into the vehicles in such haste that by the time it reaches town it is likely to be half smashed. I glanced down the Boulevard Pereire to Les Ternes. This quarter, although not so much damaged as the Avenue de la Grande Armée, bears similar traces of ruin. The streets were blocked up with households moving out. I found my house empty, save the *concierge*. Another shell paid me a visit at 8 o'clock this morning, and carried off a foot of stone from the corner of my balcony. As I came away, the crowds were strolling back to Paris, out of the reach of the next bombs which are to fall in this unhappy city. The cannon has not yet recommenced. Would it had ceased forever! But, alas! in the present state of things, that is not possible.

Louis Blanc on the Republic and the Commune.

The following is a translation of a letter addressed by M. LOUIS BLANC to M. CERNUSCHI, the editor of the *Siècle*:

VERSAILLES, April 10, 1871.

SIR: You wish to know if I have remained a Socialist. Upon this point your curiosity must be very great, since this is the second time you have publicly asked me the question. Be assured, I have remained a Socialist. Permit me to add that if you are ignorant of this it is not my fault, for in my letters to the *Temps* I have never missed an opportunity of declaring my political and social convictions; and again quite recently I explained, developed, and defended them in a book published in France under the title of *The Revolution of February*. True, from the moment I returned from exile to shut myself up in besieged Paris, my thoughts and my mind were completely occupied by poignant anxiety for the misfortunes of my country. But what I was, I still am. At the present moment I feel myself drawn as powerfully as ever toward the study of the problem long since laid down in these terms: The moral, intellectual, and physical amelioration of the condition of the class the most numerous and the poorest, by the co-operation of efforts instead of their antagonism and by association instead of conflict. If with regard to the practical means to be employed for arriving gradually at the solution of this great problem, twenty years of observation and sincere study had led me to modify my ideas, so far from concealing this, I should consider myself bound in honor to declare it. I have not this duty. Perhaps the reason is that the wrong means have been taken to convince me, my opinions having been calumniated or burlesqued rather than discussed. As to the reproach you address to me of belonging to a party which, to quote your words, "fears to injure the millennial edifice of royal unity, and dreads the apparition of a Federal Constitution, by which the chain of the past would be broken," let us come to an understanding. To break the chain of the past I believe to be neither desirable nor possible, for the simple and very well-known reason that the past is the parent of the present, which, in its turn, is the parent of the future. And I should deem it deplorable, provided that the chain of the past could be broken, that it should be broken for the profit of the Federalism which you appear to wish for. If the only thing at issue were to "injure the millennial edifice of royal unity," an old Republican like me would not be terrified by such a result. But the principle for which I will fight as long as I can hold a pen is that which the revolution proclaimed; that from which it derived the strength to crush the coalition of the Kings; that expressed by these words, which explain so many victories and recall so many grand deeds—"Republic, one and indivisible!" France advancing united, and compact to the pacific conquest of its liberty and that of the world, with Paris—the immortal Paris—for capital, is a prospect which tempts me more, I admit, than France reverting, after being torn in pieces, to that Italian Federalism of the Middle Ages, which was the cause of continual intestine contentions in Italy, and which delivered her, lacerated by herself, to the blows of every foreign invader. Not that I am for centralization carried to extremes. Far from it. I consider that the Commune represents the idea of unity not less truly than the State, although under another aspect. The State corresponds with the principle of nationality, the Commune corresponds with the principle of association; if the State is the edifice, the Commune is the foundation. Now, upon the solidity of the foundation, that of the edifice depends. Hence it follows that in recognizing the right of the Commune to govern itself, to elect its Magistrates, beginning with the Mayor, to control their office, to provide, in a word, for everything which constitutes its own life, for everything which its autonomy realizes, the cause of national unity is really served. But just as it is necessary that the municipalities should be free in their movements—in everything which specially concerns each of them—so is it necessary that the bond which unites them one to the other, and attaches them to a common centre should be vigorously fastened. Just as decentralization is necessary in everything affecting local interests, so would it be dangerous if extended to general interests. Suffocation, no; unity, yes. Assuredly no one will deny that it is in conformity with good sense to attribute—what is personal to the individual; what is Communal to the Commune; what is national to the nation. The difficulty would be to trace a well-defined line of demarcation between these various classes of interests, were not the means of distinguishing one from the other almost always furnished by the very nature of things, and inherent in the laws of evidence. Under any circumstances, this is a matter for free investigation and free discussion. But, alas! how distant the day seems still in which that maxim which so much sophistry has obscured will be received as an axiom—"Force founds nothing because it settles nothing." What, in fact, is taking place? The cannon roars; the abyss opens; we slay; we die; and such is the fatality of the situation that those within the Assembly, and those without, who would give their lives to see this sanguinary problem solved in a pacific manner, are condemned to the torture of being unable to perform a single act, to utter a cry, to say a word, without running the risk of provoking manifestations contrary to the object they propose, or without rendering themselves liable in this manner to irritate the malady, to envenom the wound. Was ever misery to be compared with this? And when the return of civil peace depends, on the one hand, upon the formal recognition of the sovereignty of the people, which abides in universal suffrage that will express it in a more and more intelligent manner, in proportion as the organization is improved, and on the other hand, upon the ungrudging consecration of everything which constitutes municipal freedom, is it conceivable that instead of seeking an issue from so many evils in a policy of pacification, of conciliation, and of forgetfulness, Frenchmen should continue to cut each other's throats under the eyes of the enemy, whom our discords strengthen, and of the world which is scandalized? Oh, civil war, grafted so lamentably upon foreign war; frightful struggle pursued amid an intellectual night, that a single ray of thought ought of itself to dissipate, there is one thing which equals thy horrors, it is thy madness!

LOUIS BLANC.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck on the Condition of Peace.

In the sitting of the German Parliament on April 26, the loan of 120 million thalers was finally sanctioned, only six members voting against it. In the course of the debate, Prince BISMARCK stated that even if the French Government should pay the first half-milliard of the indemnity, the evacuation of the forts according to the terms of the treaty would only ensue after the final conclusion of peace. The peace negotiations at Brussels did not seem to be progressing as rapidly as might be wished, the French Government appearing to think that on France becoming stronger with time they will obtain better conditions. Prince BISMARCK added: "We shall, however, suffer no variation from the preliminaries of peace. On the outbreak of the movement in Paris, Germany did not raise any objections to some slight deviations from the preliminaries on the part of the Versailles Government. Germany has thereby been forced into great financial sacrifices and the maintenance of considerable troops in France, being compelled to hold herself at least sufficiently strong to be prepared for all eventualities. If the French Government does not pay the amount agreed upon for the maintenance of the German troops, it will be necessary again to have recourse to requisitions of food and forage. The German authorities will not interfere in the internal affairs of France, though it is hardly possible to promise complete abstention under all circumstances. Should German rights and German interests be imperiled, it will become our duty to defend them."

A Democratic Opinion of the Ring's New Outrage on Public Liberties.

Although the *World* has not dared to utter a word of protest against the infamous measure introduced by TWEED and his friends, for suppressing free newspapers and throwing their own suits into the Court of Judge BARNARD, other Democratic journals begin to speak out plainly. The *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday published the following leading article:

"The Act to amend the code of civil procedure is unanimously condemned by the Bar Association of New-York. This body fairly represents the talent and character of the legal profession throughout the State, and its opinion may safely be accepted as that of nearly all, if not all, the lawyers within her limits. Members of the Albany Bar have already responded to the initiatory steps taken here, and have prepared a remonstrance to the Governor urging him not to sign the bill. This action, added to the personal appeal of the committee of twelve from this City, and doubtless sustained by protests which will pour in from other parts of the State, will, we hope, prevent this measure, so dangerous to law and liberty, from going into effect. Some of the provisions of the bill are objectionable mainly to lawyers, who only can fully understand and feel the extent of the wrong threatened. Of these are such technical matters as depriving the Common Pleas and Superior Courts of jurisdiction in actions of foreclosure and partition; the allowing of appeals to the General Term of the Supreme Court from discretionary as well as other orders of the Special Term; the removal into the Supreme Court, at the pleasure of that Court, of proceedings in the inferior Courts at any stage thereof; the authority of the Court to appoint a receiver of property in dispute, when it appears to the Court that the defeated party intends to appeal, such receiver to give only the security necessary to take the appeal. These are things which, while they concern the public, more nearly touch the lawyers. Other parts relating to actions against corporations, as that suits by stockholders must be brought in the county where a corporation has its office, and also that parties to a suit may put in sworn copies of papers and documents instead of being obliged to produce books, &c., in Court for inspection, bear directly upon the interest of a comparatively limited number of people. Of themselves, some of these amendments of the code are not necessarily unjust or harmful to the public welfare, though in their application to special cases they might be made so. But there is one section of the act which is fraught with the gravest consequences to the freedom of the citizen and of the Press. It is a revival in all its terrors of the old English common law of punishment for contempt of Court—of usages which grew up in that dark past of English history, when Kings claimed 'divine rights' and subjects were but cattle—when the principal work of judges on the bench, who were only the tools of the sovereign, was to try cases of treason and instruct jurors to bring in verdicts of guilty. These detested Magistrates, continually exposing themselves to the execrations of the people, required to hedge themselves about with a little divinity of their own. They became miniature kings, and words spoken against them were treason, not punishable by a horrible death, to be sure, but by fine, imprisonment or corporal chastisement, at the discretion of the tyrannical Judge. In the hands of just and honorable men, like the present Judges of England, and in a day when the doctrine of the divine right of kings is almost obsolete, and that of the rights of the individual is paramount, and in a country, as in England, where public opinion is respected and feared, such powers are but little liable to abuse. But in this country, where Judges are not so universally just and honorable, but sometimes exactly the opposite, and where monster corporations assert the divine right to do as they please, with an audacity that kings have rarely shown, and where public opinion is so debauched by politics as to be enervated and cowardly, the ancient common law of contempt would be an instrument of oppression which a modern Jeffreys would not hesitate to employ with all his might against his personal and political enemies, and with especial severity against that foe of tyrants, the Press. Let us see what a bold and unscrupulous Judge could do if the existing statutory safeguards were thrown down and the whole power of the old common law placed at his disposal.

Contempts punishable by a Court are, according to BLACKSTONE, 'either direct, which openly insult or resist the powers of the Courts or the persons of the judges who preside there; or else are consequential, which (without such gross insolence or direct opposition) plainly tend to create an universal disregard of their authority.' Upon the subject of contempts, in the face of the Court, or outside of the Court, where the process of justice is literally obstructed and judicial authority defied, we have only to remark that it is proper that judges should have power to make their lawful decrees obeyed and their office respected. No friend of law and order would wish to take away from Judges all power of committing for contempt of Court. But that would be hardly more injurious to the cause of justice than to give Judges such power without limit. Under the common law, it is perceived, insulting the persons of Judges constitutes a contempt—that is, a contemptuous or disparaging treatment of a Judge, not necessarily an attack upon his decisions or an obstruction to his decrees. The Judge aggrieved is the only person who has to decide what constitutes the contempt. To show the range of cases and persons over which this autocratic power would reach, we quote from BLACKSTONE's classification of contempts: 'By speaking or writing contemptuously of the Court or Judges acting in their judicial capacity; by printing false accounts (or even true ones without proper permission) of causes then depending in judgment.' Under such law as that, as Judge EMOTT said at the Bar meeting, he could be arrested for words spoken there, and so could every lawyer, editor or other person who called in question either the honesty or the learning of any incapable or tricky man whom the wretched system of popular judicial elections has raised from his original obscurity up to the Bench. Editors would be estopped from exposing the rascality of a Judge, no matter how flagrant. They would not even be permitted to criticise, however cautiously, the rulings of an unjust Judge, for criticism he would declare contempt, and punish accordingly. Law reports, under such a mediæval regulation, would be banished from newspapers, unless the gracious permission of the little despot could be obtained to publish them. Thus it would be within the power of a judge to keep from the public all news of proceedings while they were going on, making essentially a star-chamber, or secret tribunal of his Court. Of course there are editors who would defy the edicts of such a Gessler, and take the consequences; but those would be very serious. For, unless the offender can clear himself under oath, or satisfy the Judge by an abject apology, he may be corrected by fine or imprisonment, and, says BLACKSTONE, 'sometimes by a corporal or infamous punishment!' The character and duration of the punishment are entirely at the discretion of the Judge. He can keep a man in prison as long as he likes. No other Judge can release the victim on habeas corpus, nor presume to question or review the legality of his incarceration. No power on earth can legally set him free except the hand that turned the key on him.

The subject invites further comment, and in other respects, besides those we have particularly mentioned, calls for our severest condemnation, but we trust it is not necessary for us to say more, as it does not seem possible that the Governor, himself a good lawyer, will give his signature to an act liable to so many grave objections."

THE COAL DIFFICULTY.

Annual Report of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Election of Managers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway. The annual report was read, showing a net profit of $1,518,828 14, or a fraction over ten per cent. on the capital stock, notwithstanding a loss of tonnage of not less than 700,000 tons, owing to the excessive drought of last Summer. The report went on to state that railroad connections will be completed during the current year, by which the line from Wilkesbarre to Albany will be continuous, and they will have the shortest rail line from the coal fields to the North and East, and discussed the great strike which commenced last December as follows:

"The causes which led to this strike are briefly these: During the war the rapid increase in the demand for coal stimulated production beyond precedent, forced higher rates for mining than were paid by any other branch of industry, and attracted to the mines a larger number of men than could be profitably employed when business returned to its natural channel. To maintain the then current high wages, the miners formed an association, which in a short time embraced the entire Anthracite region, and in 1869 resolved that they would not only determine the rates to be paid for labor, but that they would also control and determine the production of the mines and the value of coal to the consumer. This new and extraordinary claim was conceded by a majority of the producers, but was successfully resisted by the three Northern companies. They were compelled, however, by the action of the other regions, to make larger advances in wages than the business would warrant. With the view of bringing their business again to a proper level, and of equalizing the rates paid for labor with the other regions, the action of November was determined upon. The rates agreed upon were carefully considered, were fully equal to those of other coal producing regions, and were sufficient to yield larger average wages than can be obtained in any other branch of industry in the country. Nothing has occurred since the strike was inaugurated to change the views or the policy then entertained and determined upon. The system of suspension inaugurated by the men, for the avowed purpose of curtailing the production, is alike disastrous to the company, to the miner, and to the consumer, as no temporary advance in the price of the product will compensate either the operator or the miner for the great losses entailed during periods of suspension, while the consumer bears the burden of enforced high prices, and the risk of having the supply cut off at any moment. The only question involved in the issue is whether the property shall be controlled and the policy of the company determined by the owners, or whether it shall be committed to the care and direction of an irresponsible organization, and in determining this question the managers are strong in the belief that the stockholders can have but one opinion."

The managers for the ensuing year were reelected as follows: Charles N. Talbot, Edward J. Woolsey, Geo. Talbot Olyphant, Abiel A. Low, Robert Lenox Kennedy, James M. Halsted, Legrand B. Cannon, James R. Taylor, Thomas Dickson, John Jacob Astor, Thomas Cornell, Wm. J. Hoppin and Isaac N. Seymour.

The New-Jersey Railroad Lease—The Reading Railroad in the Field With Large Bids.

The statement published in the Philadelphia *Ledger* yesterday, and copied by several New-York evening papers last night, is likely to lead to a misunderstanding of the present state of the negotiations for the lease of the New-Jersey railroads. The stockholders do not meet at Trenton today to vote upon the lease; their meeting is indefinitely postponed, and will not be held until the Board of Directors meet again and receive the amended lease from the Committee. The Camden and Amboy Company meet today, however, for the annual election of officers, and it is probable that some indication may be given of the views of the stockholders.

The bonus of $1,000,000, which, as was stated yesterday in these columns, was offered by another Company at the directors' meeting on Monday, naturally creates an opposition to the lease of the roads to the Pennsylvania Company. The Company offering this large bonus is the Reading Railroad Company, which already owns the Schuylkill Canal, and desires especially to get possession of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The Company owning the latter is one of the united companies of New-Jersey, and, although the Reading Company is not particularly anxious to get the railroads, they cannot well do without the canal, since it forms the only connection of the Schuylkill Canal with New-York.

Mr. GOWEN, the President of the Reading Railroad Company has, therefore, submitted the following propositions:

First—The Reading Company will take the canal on a perpetual lease, paying $750,000 per annum, and increasing the amount of payments until they shall reach $1,000,000 per annum, which sum is to be paid annually thereafter. This amount is equal to about twenty per cent. on the cost of stock.

Second—The Reading Company propose, in case these terms are not agreed to, to take all the property of the united companies, representing $35,245,000, actual cost, to pay ten per cent. dividends yearly and a bonus of $1,000,000.

Michael Martin on Trial for Killing Patrick Walsh.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD yesterday, MICHAEL MARTIN, a low-sized, repulsive-looking man, was arraigned on an indictment for murder in the first degree, being charged with having killed PATRICK WALSH on St. Patrick's Day 1870, in the tenement-house No. 523 Second-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, in which both the prisoner and deceased resided. Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN conducted the prosecution.

ELIZA WALSH, wife of the deceased, testified that he was stabbed by the accused, and that the latter acknowledged it.

JANE ANDERSON and other witnesses were examined, whose testimony tended to prove the charge. MARTIN swore that he did the deed in self-defense. The case was adjourned until this morning.

The McCahill Contested Will—Scientific Evidence—The Effect of Intoxication Upon the Mind.

In the matter of the contested will of BRYAN MCCAHILL, deceased, another hearing took place yesterday before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, and several witnesses were examined. Three physicians testified as to the effect of stimulants upon the mental qualities. Dr. THOMAS C. FINNELL, in his evidence, said that as the result of his experience, intemperance so impaired the intellect as to totally unfit a man for the ordinary business of life. Witness had known the deceased, knew he was a habitual drinker, and the effect of these excesses was to render his mind cloudy and obscure, incapable of comprehending affairs properly. Dr. JOHN H. SMITH, a physician of forty-four years' practice, did not know the testator, but testified as an expert; his testimony agreed with that of Dr. FINNELL. Dr. PHILLIPS, having practiced fourteen years and carefully noticed the results of intemperance, also testified as an expert, and after detailing the effects of liquor upon different constitutions and different temperaments, said that when once an individual had impaired his mental faculties by the use of alcoholic drinks, he seldom if ever regained them. Several additional witnesses were produced, who gave evidence as to the habits of deceased, and to other facts in the case. Among others, CORNELIUS MCMAHON testified that he was present once when Mr. and Mrs. MCCAHILL had a conversation about the will, and he heard Mrs. MCCAHILL tell TOM MCCAHILL and others in the room to keep away, and let her husband die in peace. The testator said it would be better for all to keep away, as his business affairs were all settled. At 2 o'clock the case was adjourned until this morning, when it is expected that Drs. CARNOCHAN, HAMMOND, and other medical experts who have been subpœnaed will be examined.

BASE-BALL.

Athletic of Philadelphia versus Eckford.

The first contest this season between these noted professional organizations took place yesterday, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, in the presence of about 2,000 people, more than half of whom were outside the fence, the Eckfords unwisely charging half a dollar admission. Both clubs had out their full nines, and everything was favorable for a fine contest, the weather though cloudy, proving to be tolerably pleasant. The contest opened with the Eckfords at the bat, and, though they did not earn a run, after escaping a blank they secured 3 runs, by good hits, some loose fielding assisting them. On the other side, the Athletics gave their opponents an opportunity to dispose of them for a blank, but a dropped foul ball led to a score of 1 run. Up to the sixth inning the Athletics found it difficult to score runs off MARTIN's very effective pitching, but they managed to obtain singles in the third and fifth innings, and as in the interim the Eckfords had been put out successively for blank scores, the total score at the close of the fifth inning stood at 3 to 3, tie game, with the contest in a very interesting position.

In the sixth inning, the Athletics, after again "whitewashing" the Brooklyn nine, handled their bats to the tune of 5 runs, 4 of which were earned, thereby taking a decided lead in the game for the first time. In the seventh inning, the Eckfords scratched a single, and in the eighth the Athletics earned a run and scored 2; but that was all either did, the game terminating with a well-earned victory for the Philadelphians by a score of 10 to 4, of which 6 were earned by good batting.

Of the play on the occasion on the Eckford side in the in field, HICKS, HOLDSWORTH and NELSON bore off the palm, ALLISON also defending his position at first base creditably. In the outer field GEDNEY played finely, the right field proving to be a weak spot in this game. MARTIN's pitching was very effective, as the score shows. In batting SWANDELL took a decided lead. The only double play in the game was made by NELSON. On the part of the Athletics, FISLER's first-base play was specially noteworthy, he capturing fourteen prisoners in the position. MALONE caught well, considering that he has been an invalid, and MEYERLE did service in assisting, as did RADCLIFFE and REACH. MCBRIDE pitched very swiftly and with telling effect, not a run being earned by the Eckfords in the entire game. As a whole, however, they did not play a stronger game than the Boston men did the day previous. In batting FISLER and CUTHBERT led the score. The game was admirably umpired by FERGUSON, who showed himself to be well posted in the new rules. A more impartial man, too, does not act in the position. Today the Athletics are to play the Atlantics on the Capitoline Grounds, weather permitting, and they intend trying their best to Chicago the new nine as the Boston nine did on Monday; but there is heavy betting that they will not succeed. The Eckfords will play the return game with the Athletics, in Philadelphia, on Monday next. The following is the full score of the game:

ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Allison, 1st b	0	0	6	0	Cuthbert, l. f	4	3	2	0
Martin, p	1	1	0	1	McBride, p	1	3	0	1
Nelson, 3d b	0	1	4	1	Radcliffe, s. s	0	1	2	4
Gedney, l. f	1	1	3	0	Malone, c	0	2	6	0
Swandell, 2d b	1	2	2	0	Fisler, 1st b	1	3	14	0
Hicks, c	0	1	7	0	Reach, 2d b	1	0	2	5
Snyder, r. f	0	0	1	0	Sensy, c. f	1	0	1	0
Holdsworth, s.s	0	0	4	2	Meyerle, 3d b	1	1	0	5
Shelly, c. f	1	1	0	0	Heubell, r. f	1	2	0	0
Total	4	7	27	4	Total	10	15	27	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Athletic	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	2	0	—10

Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Mutual Club.

Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

First Base by Errors—Eckford, 3 times; Athletic, 5 times.

Runs Earned—Eckford, 0; Athletic, 6.

Election of Officers of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The official announcement of the result of the election at the New-York Stock Exchange was made yesterday at the first call of stocks, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 682, of which Mr. William B. Clerke received 663 for President; Mr. William A. Wheelock, for Chairman, received 645 votes; Mr. James Mitchell, for Vice-Chairman, 422; Mr. Charles H. Browne, 135, and Mr. Charles A. Minton, 120; Mr. B. O. White, for Secretary, 675, and Mr. D. C. Hays, for Treasurer, 680. The announcement of the result was received with cheers, and in response to loud calls the President, Mr. WILLIAM B. CLERKE, after thanking the members for the honor conferred, said:

To my associates, who have been with me from my admission to the Board, the expression of their kind feelings on my election is extremely grateful. Alas! these associates are fast disappearing, either by reason of death or misfortune in business, and some are retiring from active business crowned with success. Death has recently taken one of these from among us, a companion of my boyhood, as well as of my active business career, an honest man. Allow me, gentlemen, in imagination, to pause beside the new-made grave of HOWARD WAINWRIGHT. To the young men, and those who have recently been made members, I give them thanks for their support of me as President. I interpret Article 5 in the Constitution—which speaks of the duty of the President, where it says, "He shall see to the general interests of the New-York Stock Exchange"—to mean that all other interests must be subservient to the welfare of the Board, and that no private or special interests must interfere in any way in the performance of the President's duty. Although I succeed Mr. SEYMOUR as President, one of the most able men for this or any other position, I feel an abiding confidence that I will act in this capacity for the benefit of the New-York Stock Exchange. The original intention in the formation of the Exchange was to encourage the interests of brokers, or middle men, thus protecting legitimate business in stocks, making speculation subsidiary to this. The Board, by its present legislation, while it does not pretend to limit the laws of speculation, can by wise rules mitigate the evils resulting from its excess, such as we saw in the gold panic, which, by the bye, did not originate in the New-York Stock Exchange, but came from without. Excess and recklessness arise from causes over which the New-York Stock Exchange has no control. It is now the chief barrier to protect the honest dealers in stocks and bonds from dishonest and unscrupulous men. It encourages punctuality in fulfilling contracts, and its influence is felt in every financial transaction, and the purchase and sale of almost every stock or bond made in Wall-street and throughout the City or country.

Messrs. WHEELOCK, WHITE, MITCHELL and HAYS made brief remarks, after which the business of the call was proceeded with. Later in the day the following were announced as members elect of the Governing Committee, which completes the canvass of the election of Monday: For two years, Henry E. Dodge; for four years, John Ten Brook, A. D. Williams, J. D. Prince, A. A. Drake, W. K. Soutter, G. H. Fanshawe, Samuel Barton, R. R. Cutting, Jr., E. L. Haight, C. M. Stead.

The business of the Exchange will be transacted today, and during the period of the alterations to the building, in the room of the open Board of Brokers, the dust and noise from the mechanical operations rendering it impossible for the business of the Exchange to be conducted while the alterations are in progress. The Government Board will be held in the room now occupied by them for the present.

On the occasion of the retirement of the late President, Mr. WILLIAM SEYMOUR, the following resolutions were adopted by the Stock Exchange:

Resolved, That, as the official term of WM. SEYMOUR, Jr., President of the Stock Exchange, is about closing, this Board desires to place on record its high appreciation of the manner in which he has performed his duties. As its presiding officer, he has been courteous, dignified and impartial. As its executive, he has construed the laws of the Association intelligently, and enforced them vigorously and justly. As the elected guardian of its honor and interests, he has zealously and successfully labored for the advancement of both. In his retirement from official connection with this Board he will have the best wishes of his fellow-members for his health and happiness.

Resolved, That the Governing Committee be requested to make an appropriation for the purchase of a service of plate, to be presented to Mr. SEYMOUR, as a token of the regard of the members of the New-York Stock Exchange for him, as an officer and associate.

A New Tammany Swindle of $3,900.

A house, corner of Waverley-place and McDougall-street, has just been taken by the City for the Jefferson Market Court, at a rental of $7,500 per year. This is more than double the rental value of that house, or any similar house in that vicinity, and the price agreed to be paid by the City for it quite astonished the owners of property in that neighborhood. A little inquiry, however, disclosed the fact that the owner of the property receives $3,600 a year rent for the building. He rents it to some tool of Tammany Hall, who immediately rerents it to the City for a Court-house at $7,500 a year rent, being more than double the value of it, and more than double what he pays, and more than double what the City need pay for that building or any other like is in that vicinity. This is but one straw of the thousands that shows why it is that the City pays over $30,000,000 a year to Tammany Hall for a bad government, when half that amount of money is amply sufficient to give us a good administration in every department, and carry on all the improvements that are now carried on. Query—Is Judge COX mixed up in this little Tammany swindle of $3,900 on this new Court-room for Jefferson Market? We hope not. But we would like to hear from him.

THE PERUVIAN EXPOSITION.

A Grand Universal Exhibition at Lima, Peru, in December—La Palacio de la Exposicion—The Young Republic Invites American Competition—A List of the Prizes.

The Republic of Peru, in South America, is modestly seeking to emulate the Great Powers of the globe in projecting an Exposicion Nacional far exceeding any art, agricultural and scientific enterprise yet undertaken in the Southern hemisphere. A magnificent stone structure—the Palacio de la Exposicion Nacional—is in course of completion on the lovely plaza of Santa Beatriz, in Lima, which has already cost over two million soles. The object of the Exposicion Nacional, which is to be opened by the President of Peru on the 9th of December, with imposing ceremonies, are to collect all the varied natural products of that rich country, both raw and manufactured; to gather the various animals, wild and domesticated vegetables, minerals and works of art. Also to open to foreign competition models and machines to be used in agriculture and manufacture; to invite a like competition for trees and plants as well as for all species of thorough-bred animals. The distribution of prizes will take place two months after the Exposition is opened, *i. e.*, on Feb. 9, 1872.

Persons residing abroad who desire to have their articles entered at the Exposition, will make application to the Consular Agents of Peru, in New-York or Washington, or to the appointed Commissioner, Señor A. HERRANDEZ, No. 26½ Broadway, stating the number, nature, weight, superficial measure or volume of the object they desire to exhibit, in order that the necessary space be assigned and prepared for their reception. After the 9th of November, no articles either native or foreign will be admitted. Arrangements have been made with the transportation companies both by steamer via the Isthmus of Darien and Panama and packet-ship around Cape Horn, which have made liberal concessions. The transportation from Callao to Lima will be undertaken at the expense of the Peruvian Government. The Government will also incur all expense arising from the distribution and placing of all articles exposed, as well as for the keeping and feeding of animals.

The articles admitted to foreign competition are received free of duty, are very numerous and comprise fragments of architecture, drawings of buildings, pianos, clocks, portable weapons, fire-arms, projectiles, models and plans for working mines and quarries, ventilators, safety-lamps, &c., mills and machines for amalgamating metals, drawings representing the different methods of preparing the soil, instruments and implements for agriculture in all its branches, machinery for distilling, machinery for cotton and woolen mills, petroleum factories, lithographing, printing and book-binding; in a word all descriptions of steam and hand machinery.

The following are the prizes to be awarded: The great prize of honor, to be competed for by both Peruvians and foreigners, consisting of a gold medal and 1,000 soles, ($900 gold.) It will be given to the exhibitor of any invention or discovery belonging to any of the classifications, which, in the judgment of the Board, has required the greatest efforts of genius and of application, most time and heaviest expense, and at the same time be of recognized and real utility. The next is a prize of honor to foreigners, consisting of a gold medal and 500 soles, to any one not native-born introducing into the country any article which shall produce practical innovations advantageous to the industry of the nation.

In addition to the grand prizes of honor there are to be twenty-four money prizes, with gold medals; two money prizes, with silver medals; fifty gold medals, 151 silver medals, and 163 medallions of bronze.

The Exposicion Nacional at the capital of Peru is expected by the Spanish Americans to be the great event in the history of the progress of the Republics of the South, and there already exists a spirit of generous rivalry and enterprise among the inhabitants of Chili, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia, and the States of Central America, which argues well for the ultimate success of the laudable project.

The Raid on Morrissey's Faro Bank.

The twenty-two prisoners arrested early yesterday morning, when the Police made the descent upon the gambling-house No. 818 Broadway, kept by JOHN MORRISSEY & Co., were taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, where ARNOLD SIEVERS, of the Prescott House, made an affidavit that on March 6 he visited No. 818 Broadway, kept by JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN MCCORMACK, and there lost $200 in less than twenty-four hours, at a game known as faro. He further testified that WM. GAGE, aged 41, of No. 246 West Forty-third-street, was also one of the proprietors and backers of the game. On this evidence, GAGE and MCCORMACK, both of whom were arrested during the raid, were held for examination on the charge of gambling and keeping a gambling-house.

As the Police had to force their way into the place, the inmates had time to disarrange the gambling apparatus, so that when the former got inside the premises, there was no legal evidence that the persons whom they found there had been engaged in gambling. Consequently the remaining twenty prisoners had to be discharged, their names first being taken down as follows: Ira January, alias Jimree, aged 41, of No. 246 West Forty-third-street; Richard Smith, aged 30, of New-Jersey; Henry Somers, 35, Manhattanville; Horace Waite, 26, Buffalo; Charles Ferguson, 24, Lockport; John Latham, 65, of No. 21 Eighth-street; Richard Thompson, 35, of No. 140 West Fourth-street; Thomas Mathews, 26, of Philadelphia; James King, 25, of No. 230 East Twelfth-street; James Gregory, 45, of Pennsylvania; William Smith, 54, Georgia; Joseph C. Brown, 29, Westchester County; Sampson Reed, 55, of Richmond County; George Barker, 25, of No. 21 East Twenty-second-street; Thomas Bennett, 45, of No. 17 Third-street; James Smith, 34, Bond-street; John Mott, 54, of No. 818 Broadway, and Henry N. Grant, 27, of Rockland County. The Magistrate administered to each a wholesome caution about being again found in such a place.

All the gambling apparatus found on the premises and seized by the Police was ordered to be confiscated, there being conclusive evidence in itself that it could only be used for the purposes of gambling.

JOHN MORRISSEY yesterday afternoon appeared in the Tombs Court, when he was at once arrested and held for trial. He gave his age as forty years, and said he resided at the Hoffman House, but had no occupation at present. Bail was fixed in $1,000, which was furnished by JAMES HAYS, of No. 206 Elm-street. GAGE and MCCORMACK were also admitted to bail, each in the sum of $1,000, which was furnished by WILLIAM HASTINGS, of No. 97 Macdougal-street. MCCORMACK is thirty-seven years of age, and gave his address at No. 818 Broadway.

A Lady Insulted in a Street-Car.

At about 9 o'clock on Monday evening a lady and gentleman stepped out of car No. 85, of the Fourth-avenue line. It was in the Bowery, and on the sidewalk, half a block distant, they found Officer HERRING, of the Fourteenth Precinct, to whom they complained of having been insulted. He, therefore, entered the car, which was standing still on the track, and the conductor pointed out three flashily-dressed roughs as the insulters. The policeman advised the conductor to eject them, these being the circumstances, and at the same time offered to see that no resistance was offered. The conductor accordingly collared the men and deposited them in the street. The car then went on. But the flashily-dressed roughs remained standing in the street for half an hour, talking loudly of their influence, and threatening confidently to get the disrespectful conductor thrown out of a situation. The policeman said he thought them politicians. It remains to be seen if they can fulfill their threat.

The Bar-Iron Interest—Another Meeting—No Prices Fixed for Extras.

The Atlantic States iron men held the third adjourned meeting at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of finally agreeing upon a uniform price for "extras," to be observed by all rolling mills east of the Appalachian range. The meeting was but meagrely represented by the large iron foundries, considering the important topic to be discussed, and those who had gathered manifested a very wide diversity of opinion in regard to the prices to be arranged. Mr. JAMES E. WALKER, of the Albany Iron Works, was in the chair, with Mr. E. S. BAKER as Secretary. It appeared, during the discussion, that the New-England and New-York mills advocated a very low figure, while the Philadelphians, the Eastern Pennsylvanian and Southern foundries contended that they were between two fires—the Liverpool and other foreign companies on the one hand, and the Pittsburg and Western rolling mills on the other. The Eastern Pennsylvania manufacturers allege that if they reduce their price for extras, so as to allow them to compete with imported iron, they would still find an almost insuperable obstacle thrown in their way, in the comparatively trifling cost which the Western mills are called upon to sustain in the manufacture of bar iron, in consequence of the close proximity to their mills of such inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron. Therefore they say that it matters little to the great companies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio how low a figure the Eastern mills reduce their prices upon the list of "extras:" the Western companies can still afford to reduce their prices still lower and realize a moderate profit. The discussion was very animated and lasted until nearly 5 P. M., when the meeting adjourned without arriving at any definite conclusion.

ARREST OF BANK-ROBBERS.

Capture of the Three Robbers who Gagged the Cashier of the Central Park Savings Bank—Conclusive Evidence of Their Identity—Out of One Prison Into Another.

WALTER MOFFATT, JAMES WOODRUFF and JOSEPH MURRAY, well-known characters, two of whom were brought down from the Penitentiary for the purpose of being examined in this case, were yesterday charged before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, with forcibly robbing ANTHONY ELLIS, the cashier of the Central Park Savings Bank, Third-avenue, on April 3, the particulars of which daring robbery were published at the time, together with the escape of the perpetrators. A description of the robbers was given to the Police, and Detectives FARLEY and RADFORD have, since the robbery, been busily engaged in working up the evidence against them. On Saturday night the detectives succeeded in arresting MOFFATT in the Eighth Ward, and writs of habeas corpus were obtained for the purpose of bringing down the other two, and they were all three identified by the cashier.

Yesterday Mr. ELLIS made an affidavit at the Tombs that while he was attending to his duties at the bank on April 3, three men sprang over the counter, threw him down on the floor, and while one choked him, the others tied his legs, gagged him and otherwise rendered him powerless. He believed they would have committed further violence upon him had not Mr. HADDEN, one of the directors of the bank, broken one of the glass windows and came to his assistance. The three men then made their escape by the back way, and on reaching the street jumped into a wagon and drove rapidly away. After recovering from the effects of the attack, he found that the money drawers had been taken from the counter, and in them about $450 in $5 and $10 United States notes.

Miss MARY JANE KING, who resides in the neighborhood, testified that on the day in question she saw WOODRUFF, MURRAY and MOFFATT near her house, and overheard them planning and making arrangements relative to the proposed robbery of the bank; two of them were urging the third man to go into the bank and commit the robbery, while they stayed outside and kept watch; they were talking together for some time as to the best way that could be adopted for getting into the bank; she subsequently saw them go in the direction of the bank.

ISAAC C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent of the Third-avenue Railroad, testified that about the time of the robbery, on the day in question, he saw the three prisoners in an express wagon, and driving at a rapid rate from Third-avenue, coming from the direction of the bank, toward the Fourth-avenue; and the furious rate of speed at which they were traveling attracted his attention.

The counsel for the prisoners waiving an examination, they were locked up without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, before whom the papers were at once placed.

The German Republicans of '48.

The German revolutionary patriots of 1848-49, resident in this City, at a meeting yesterday elected Gen. FRANZ SIGEL Fest President for the festival to commemorate the German revolution of 1848, which is to come off on the 22d inst. Gen. MAX WEBER was elected Vice-Fest President. Dr. FRIED HECKER, CARL SCHURZ, RAPHAEL WEIL and others are to deliver addresses on the occasion.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

Nos.
114—Wilder vs. Stearns.
115—Graves vs. Contant.
116—Smith vs. Ind. Line of Telegraph.
117—Sands vs. Graves.
111—Lynch vs. Johnson.
16—Marine Bank of Chicago vs. Wright.
21—Ball vs. Liney.
23—Parsons vs. Louck.

Nos.
26—Tracy vs. Frink.
110—Breese vs. United States Telegraph Co.
118—Smith vs. VanOlinda.
119—Hotchkiss vs. Com. Mut. Insurance Co.
120—Murray vs. Hudson River R. R Co.
28—— vs. ——.
113—Gager vs. Babcock.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardoza, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Warner; rape.
2—The People vs. James O'Brien and Charles Wilson; robbery.
3—The People vs. Frederick Cartland; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Edward B. Sansill; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Michael McGinn; grand larceny.

Nos.
6—The People vs. Mary Wissing; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. George Howells and Samuel Dickinson; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Peter Brown, (two cases;) concealed weapons.
9—The People vs. George Hill and Thomas L. Howard; felonious assault and battery.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
591—Fischer vs. Bishop.
769—Dusenbury vs. Leland.
633—Levy vs. Nesbit.
717—Hill vs. Spencer.
551—Simons vs. Rieckenberg.
797—Mehrback vs. Koehler.
799—Vaughn vs. Chester et al.
801—Whitelegge vs. Barker.
803—Barkley vs. Walter et al.

Nos.
809—Ryan vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
811—Hester vs. Pooler.
813—Devlin vs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
815—Shaffer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
819½—Hollister vs. Brockway.
825—Elliot vs. Stevens.

Part II.—Held by Monell J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
644—Schelbeck vs. Nottbeck.
610—Strout vs. Third-av. R. R.
576—Justh et al. vs. Nat. Bk. of Commonw'th.
698—Sherman vs. Bowman.
258—Harmer vs. Beck.
388—Casper vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
708—Lawrence vs. Lugar.

Nos.
326½—Mochestetter vs. Isaacs et al.
710—Masterson vs. Spring.
712—Metcalf vs. Baker.
718—Wendholz vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
720—Willis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
724—West vs. O'Brien, Sh'ff
726—Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
728—Repplier vs. Farrar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
268—Osgood et al., receiver, vs. McKnight.
142 (R. C.)—Claflin et al. vs. Fitzgerald.
330 (R. C.)—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Ingalls.
120—Ball vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
32 (R. C.)—Western Bnk. of Scotland vs. Wilson.
306½—Reeves vs. McKenzie et al.
334 (R.C.)—Smith vs. Caldwell.
90½—Casanera vs. De Valle.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.
58—Cooke et al vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Bank.

Nos.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
266—Stubben vs. Dzlaynski.
1074—Walsh, executor, vs. Sexton.
28 (R. C.)—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, executrix.
36 (R. C.)—Roome vs. Myers.
156—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.
1474—Horn et al. vs. Am. Mut. Life Ins. Co., of New-York.
178 (R. C.)—Ely vs. Connor et al.
216½—Gardner vs. Jones.
224½—Huston vs. Weber.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

No.
3—Tuttle vs. Sackett.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
56—Knower vs. Caldwell.
109—Page vs. McDonald et al.
100—Sandford vs. McGay et al.
131—Oneida Nat. Bank vs. Stokes et al.
134—Moen vs. Lawrence.
135—Muhlenbrinck vs. McDonough.
136—Rubber Tip Pencil Co. vs. Hovey.
138—Hoguet et al. vs. Neusbaum et al.
80—Duncan vs. Butterfield.
142—McMulhin vs. Bates.
143—Pogne et al. vs. Balch.
144—Davis et al. vs. Balch.
145—Faber vs. Hovey et al.
146—Harring vs. Stevenson et al.
148—Kuhn vs. Brown et al.

Nos.
149—Spring vs. Hubbard.
150—Olmstead vs. Greenly et al.
152—Calenburg vs. Trautmann.
155—Friedberger vs. Balch et al.
156—Same vs. Same.
158—Seigel vs. Schmall et al.
159—Cutter et al vs. Myers et al.
101—Hart vs. Wolff.
101½—Same vs. Same.
69—Evans vs. O'Brien et al.
247—Cook vs. Campbell.
114—King vs. Knapp.
59—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
95—Platt et al. vs. Platt.
99—Dowling vs. Griffin.
44—Schloemer vs. Behrens.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
40—Wetmore vs. McSpedon.
69—In re Nazro, Parker & Co.
85—Thorp vs. Sprague.
103—Taylor vs. Neuberger.
104—Shepherd vs. United Nickel Co.

Nos.
126—Tapscott vs. Morgan.
152—Shettler vs. Farrell.
164—Tapscott vs. Morgan.
171—Van Allen vs. Van Allen.
178—Sprague vs. Sprague.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
159½—Townsend vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
430—Swan vs. Peake et al.
68—McCauly, Adm'm., vs. Gans et al.
342—Fisk vs. Standert et al.
954—Waterlow vs. Taylor.
725—King vs. Beaumont.
944—Archer et al. vs. Elkins et al.

Nos.
929—Wright vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.
61—Knehl vs. Mayer.
673—Austin vs. Leech et al.
961—Hubbard vs. Hall.
962—Vosburgh vs. Brewster et al.
509—Powers vs. Witty.
270—Stern vs. Wingenfeld.
229—Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5446—Main vs. Tallman.
5630—Hess vs. Stuttmatter.
5634—Devlin vs. Carlin.
5678—Leslie vs. Davidson.
5506—Riley vs. Bray.
5584—Jenson vs. The Ex. Pharmaceutical Co.
5585—Boas vs. Hirschfield.

Nos.
5680—Cammyer vs. Birdsall.
5681—Jenkins vs. Shepard.
5682—Fayette vs. United States Iron Works.
5700—Eidels vs. Pinckney.
5701—McKeage vs. Carey.
5702—Rosenbaum vs. Stafford.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5563—Bask vs. Weth.
5607—Tyren vs. Levy.
5703—Gardner vs. Heinstein.
5704—Boass vs. Pierce.
5706—Phelan vs. Seeley.
5707—Rawson vs. Holland.
5708—Marvey vs. Culver.

Nos.
5709—Ross vs. Donnally.
5710—Schloert vs. Lehans.
5711—Man vs. Harrington.
5712—Herzis vs. Bondy.
5713—Kahn vs. Watts.
5714—Sallingert vs. Brassel.
5717—Agrew vs. Atkinson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5616—Watson vs. Sliter.
5675—Moss vs. Ferrio.
6212—Parkes vs. Pearsall.
6417—Clarkson vs. Foell.

Nos.
6445—Schaefer vs. Fincke.
6466—Lerche vs. Cue.
6467—Dohrman vs. Mitchell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Martin; murder.
2—The People vs. James Christie; burglary.
3—The People vs. Jean Battiste Jambrue; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Henry Keen; grand larceny.

Nos.
5—The People vs. Walter Homer and John W. Jones; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. John Brady and John Smith; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Frank Stevens; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. John Schmidt; disorderly house.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.
161—Houston vs. Turrell.
99—Holden vs. Hutchinson.
149—Hunt vs. Drew.
159—Piper vs. Walter.
5—Lynch vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
[illegible]3—Hahn vs. Wust.
21—Ryan vs. Goodman.
34—Bowen vs. Hoppa.
44—Grennan vs. Hoppa.
46—Behringer vs. Behringer.

Nos.
54—Wiley vs. Rodwell.
73—Pinney vs. Walter.
81—McConn vs. Blanchard.
84—Dutcher vs. Welwood.
91—Bradley vs. Breskey.
98—Bennett vs. Osborne.
118—Lichtenstein vs. Walter.
128—O'Brien vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
137—Wood vs. Smith.
151—Titus vs. Pettitt.

DECISIONS

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 9.

By Judge Ingraham.

Getty *vs.* Baise; memoranda for counsel.

Fitch *vs.* Patterson; allowance of $100 granted.

Same *vs.* Same; memoranda for counsel.

Miller et al. *vs.* Combination Brick Press Company; motion granted.

Rodman *vs.* Jones; motion granted on payment of costs of term and motion, or defendant's stipulating to try at June Circuit; the cause to be placed on calendar for that Circuit in order.

Peters et al. *vs.* Delaplaine et al.; motion granted.

Bernelmaies *vs.* Farish, memoranda for counsel.

Holyoke *vs.* Adams; motion denied.

Hall *vs.* Ridgway; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Pope *vs.* Howe Machine Company; motion granted; stay for forty days.

Fine *vs.* Starr; motion denied.

Winchell vs. Winchell; reference ordered.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents *vs.* Albert Dies; order settled.

Roberts *vs.* Burdell; order settled.

East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company *vs.* Elmore; order settled.

Elston *vs.* Murray et al.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 9.

By Judge McCunn.

James O'Brien *vs.* Richard Milli; order granted.

Strong *vs.* Libby; order granted.

Wilson *vs.* Wadsworth; order granted.

Mary Lorquerer *vs.* Louis Buscher; order granted.

Elizabeth Hounslow *vs.* Hugh Cassidy et al.; order granted.

Gerhardt Reuscher *vs.* Frederick Klein; order granted.

Cyrus F. Woods *vs.* John K. Bailey et al.; order granted.

Oppenheimer *vs.* Peters; defendant admitted to bail in his own recognizance.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE GREAT TOBACCO CASE.

The United States vs. *A Quantity of Tobacco in the Possession of C. H. Lilienthal, claimant.*—This action, which has occupied the attention of Judge BLATCHFORD and a jury for nineteen days, has terminated in favor of the Government, with damages for $104,000, the amount claimed. The proceedings were instituted under the forty-eighth section of the Internal Revenue law, on the allegation that the property, which consisted mainly of manufactured tobacco, was held by the claimant with the intention of removing it so as to avoid payment of the legal taxes. It was attempted to be proved from the books of Mr. Lilienthal that more tobacco had been sold and removed from his factory than he had paid taxes on. The fact was elicited that in 1865 Mr. Lilienthal returned a large quantity of tobacco as sold, and on which the tax had been paid, when in reality it had not been sold at all. The purpose of this was to avoid an expected increase in the tax on the 1st of April, 1865. He had sold in 1867 a large quantity of the same quality without again returning it to the officials of the Government for taxation. It was shown that Mr. Lilienthal had failed to keep an account of the quantity of tobacco manufactured by him as required by law, and that in the year previous to the seizure, 1868, he had frequently returned a kind of tobacco as liable to fifteen cents per pound tax, but which the Government claimed to be liable to forty cents per pound, and also that it had been his practice to return large quantities of tobacco for taxation without selling them, or causing them to be removed from the factory. On the part of the defendant it was claimed that Mr. Lilienthal had a right to do as he did—to return his goods as sold, and pay duties thereon before they were due, even if by so doing he avoided an anticipated increase of the amount of tax he should have to be responsible for, and that in point of fact, there was no such increase in the duty upon tobacco in 1865, and consequently none upon the tobacco returned by Mr. Lilienthal. It was also contended on behalf of the defendant that he had a right to return the tobacco manufactured by him at fifteen cents and not at forty cents, and that he was not obliged to keep an account of the goods nor return the amount manufactured by him, the law only requiring him to return the amount of his sales or what he had removed for sale. Judge BLATCHFORD instructed the jury that Mr. Lilienthal was guilty of a fraud in returning his goods as sold in 1865, and paying the tax on them without selling or removing them; that it was a violation of the law for a tobacco manufacturer to pay taxes on his goods before they were due; and that it was also illegal for him not to keep an account of his manufactures separate and distinct from his sales. He declined to say to the jury whether the tobacco returned by Mr. Lilienthal at fifteen cents tax, was subject to that rate or the rate of forty cents per pound, but left it to the jury to say what they thought on that subject. After an hour's deliberation, the jury returned for the Government a verdict of condemnation in the amount of $104,000. This case is regarded as one of the greatest importance. An appeal will be made from the decision of the District Court, and in the event of its confirmation, will be finally carried before the Supreme Court at Washington.

Counsel for the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Simons; for the claimant, Messrs. Phelps, Howland and Rollins.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

FRAUDULENT PREFERENCE—INJUNCTION—LIENS BY EXECUTION.

In the matter of E. P. Sanger & Co.—These parties lately became bankrupts. Prior to the filing of the petition, the Tenth National Bank had levied execution upon bankrupts' property to the amount of nearly $9,000. The property was sold, and the payment of the proceeds to the Bank was restrained by injunction from the United States Court. A motion was made to vacate the injunction, and for leave to pay over the money to the Tenth National Bank, on the ground that the execution was a valid lien. The assignees opposed the same, for the reason that the Bank had reasonable knowledge at the time of issuing execution to believe that E. P. Sanger & Co. were insolvent, and that the said lien was obtained to get a fraudulent preference. That the nonpayment of the checks in suit, and the judgment by default was sufficient evidence of that. The motion was denied.

H. E. Tremain counsel for Tenth National Bank; A. Blumenstill, Attorney for the assignees.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 9.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

CUSTOM IN WEIGHING TEAS—SUIT TO RECOVER DUTIES.

The United States vs. *Aymar & Co.*—This was an action on a warehouse bond to recover a balance of duty claimed on 3,834 chests of tea imported in June, 1864. The defense was payment. Before the weigher's return was made the defendants withdrew for export 2,555 chests, and in November, 1864, paid duty on 1,279 half chests, in both cases at estimated weights. On liquidation of the entry, after crediting the estimates, the United States claimed a balance due of $2,116 duties. On the trial it appeared that the tea was weighed by the Custom-house weigher, twenty chests at a draft, without regard to the lines of the tea or the marks per invoice, nor could the weight of the particular chests exported or duty paid be ascertained from it, but simply the gross weight of importation. The Government claim was made up by averaging the weight among the chests. The defense showed that the chests were of different weights and tares, and that relatively the heavier teas were exported, and produced the return of a City weigher and their account of sales to show that they had paid duty on all the teas not exported.

The jury found for defendants.

The District-Attorney for the United States; Chase, Hartley and Coleman for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 9.

Before Judge Sutherland.

RECLAMATION OF CROTON WATER RENT.

Henry Adams vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an action to recover $385, in the form of a reclamation of moneys paid to the City by plaintiff in advance as rent for Croton water not used by the latter. Plaintiff, who was at the time in the distillery business in this City, paid his annual

Croton rent in advance, amounting to $420, taking a receipt therefor, in which the City reserved the right to increase or diminish this amount, should the subsequent survey of the engineer warrant it. At the end of one month the business of plaintiff was stopped. He thereupon gave notice to the Croton Board that he no longer required the use of the water, and the Board sent and severed the connection. Plaintiff now claims that deducting the rent for one month in proportion to the rate for the whole year, he is entitled to recover the balance, $385. On behalf of the City, a demurrer was interposed, counsel taking the ground that the complaint did not show but during the month the water was used the whole $420 worth was consumed; and even if it was not, the payment was absolute, and the City being prepared to furnish the water for the entire year, plaintiff could not recover any portion of the amount back. In opposition to the demurrer, it was claimed that the payment was not absolute, but merely a security deposit on account of water rent; that the receipt showed the amount might be increased or diminished during the year, and that the Croton Board having cut off the supply when noticed by plaintiff, showed that they recognised the right to have the amount diminished according to the supply.

Judge SUTHERLAND said he regarded the argument on behalf of the City as very ingenious, and would be conclusive with him, did it not appear on the face of the receipt, that the City did not regard the payment as conclusive in fixing the amount.

Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II. —MAY 9.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

CARELESS DRIVING IN CENTRAL PARK.

Sloan vs. Elmer.—In this case, which was to recover damages for injuries resulting from a collision in Central Park, and the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,500.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; T. C. Eldridge for defendant.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the provisions of Chapter No. 786 of the laws of 1871, we, the Justices of the Supreme Court, who have been assigned to hold General Terms in the Second Judicial Department, do hereby designate the times and places for holding the General Terms in said Department for the years 1871 and 1872, as follows:

Second Monday in June, 1871, at Poughkeepsie.
Second Monday in September, 1871, at Brooklyn.
Second Monday in December, 1871, at Brooklyn.
Second Monday in February, 1872, at Brooklyn.
Second Monday in May, 1872, at Poughkeepsie.
Second Monday in September, 1872, at Brooklyn.
Second Monday in December, 1872, at Brooklyn.
Dated April 28, 1871.
(Signed,)
J. F. BARNARD,
J. W. GILBERT,
A. B. TAPPEN.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 9

Before Chief-Justice, Barbour and Judges Freedman and Spencer.

THE FILING OF CERTIFICATES OF REDEMPTION.

Henry Bowers vs. William H. Arnold.—This action is brought by plaintiff against the defendant, to recover possession of certain premises in this City, being part of a block of ground situate between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, and between Fourth-avenue and the old Harlem road. Plaintiff bases his claim of title on the following alleged state of facts: On and prior to the 9th of March, 1846, Francis Price was the owner in fee of the premises in question. On the 20th of November, 1851, in consideration of $3,500, he conveyed the same to, with other property, to one John F. Darley, in fee, by warrantee deed of that date. On the 21st of September, 1853, Darley conveyed the property to Cornelia Livingston. On the 25th of April, 1867, Cornelia Livingston conveyed to Gilead B. Nash. On the 1st of October, 1867, Nash and wife conveyed to Martin Braisted, and on the first of the following month Braisted conveyed to plaintiff.

Defendant sets up his title as follows: On the 9th of March, 1846, in the Supreme Court, Cornelius Brinckerhoff and Henry Brinckerhoff recovered a judgment against Francis Price for $4,395 28, which was on that day docketed in the office of the New-York County Clerk; on the 29th of February, 1848, execution against Francis Price was issued to the Sheriff, by virtue whereof the latter, on the 13th of April, 1848, sold the interest of Price to Charles O. Richardson, and on the 20th of April, 1848, duly filed such certificate in the office of the County Clerk; on the 20th of November, 1866, Richardson assigned his certificate to Isaac B. Findull; on the 19th of October, 1867, the Sheriff executed a deed to Findull, conveying to him the interest of Francis Price; on the 13th of March, 1868, Findull conveyed the premises to Thomas Thorp, and on the 26th of March, 1868, Thorp conveyed the premises to plaintiff.

The case was tried before Judge Jones and a jury, when plaintiff produced a paper which he contended established a redemption of the premises from such sale, signed by the attorney of Price, but which was never placed on record. The paper was received in evidence, subject to the exception on behalf of defendant, that not being on record, it was no evidence of a redemption of the premises. The Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term, on the questions of law. The chief question arising in the case, and which was argued on appeal, was the effect of the redemption not having been put on record, it being contended for defendant that it was of no more effect than an unrecorded deed against the rights of a purchaser in good faith; while on the part of plaintiff it was claimed that the payment of the money to the Sheriff operated as an absolute redemption without the necessity of making it a matter of record.

Decision reserved.

Mr. Van Pelt for plaintiff; Mr. Arnoux for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—MAY 9.

Before Judge Shea and a Jury.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Esther Wyckoff vs. Francis Martin.—This is an action to recover $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution, and was removed from the Court of Common Pleas under the operation of a recent act of the Legislature. The case was once tried in this Court and resulted in disagreement of the jury. The general facts, already published, are as follows: Plaintiff was engaged in attendance on defendant's wife as nurse. In the room was contained about $500 worth of jewelry, which disappeared during the period of plaintiff's service. Defendant suspecting plaintiff of the theft procured her arrest; she was carried before a Magistrate, who, after examination and some deliberation, discharged her. The evidence being in on the present trial, Judge SHEA held that while plaintiff had shown by the testimony that she was clearly innocent of the charge made against her, yet the fact that she was arrested under a proper warrant—issued, after deliberation, on a formal complaint made; that, after such arrest, an examination being had, the Magistrate again deliberated several days before ordering a discharge, this must be held in law as showing the existence of probable cause. He therefore directed the jury to find a formal verdict for defendant.

Messrs. Fowler and Reavey for plaintiff; Thomas H. Ledwith and Ex-Judge Barrett for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 9.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, R.,'81..	117
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	117
23,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111
13,500	U.S.5-20C.,'65.b3.	113⅛
500,000	U. S. 5-20 C., 1867..........b3.	113⅜
9,000	do..........	113⅜
15,000	do..........s3.	113⅜
56,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	109
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.c.	109⅝
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old..	68⅛
55,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new..	68⅝
20,000	do..........	68⅜
500	Va. St. 6s, new..	70
9,800	Ga. 7s, G. bds. b.c.	92⅛
7,000	do..........	92⅞
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	94⅝
1,000	do.........	94⅛
5,000	La. St. 6s, old...	67
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L...	95
1,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d.	92
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	101⅛
2,000	do.........	101
16,000	U. Pac. 1st M....	91⅞
30,000	do..........	92
30,000	do...bet. call.	92
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. B.	82
15,000	do........	82⅛
10,000	do........	82⅛
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	98
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	86⅜
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div......	86⅛
1,000	Quin. & Tol. 1st.	82⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	102⅛
2,000	do.........	102⅛
27,000	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	98
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st...	101
2,000	O. & Miss. C. bds.	95⅛
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	87
1,000	do............	87⅛
1,000	Tol., P. & War 1st, West. Div.	87⅛
1,000	W. U. Tel. 7s bds.	95
60	Bk. of Commerce..	120⅛
37	Mechanics' Bank..	136
50	Phenix Bank......	110⅛
19	Bk. of Republic...	116⅛
45	Manhattan Bank..	154⅛
100	Md. Coal Co.......	30
400	American Coal....	51
100	do..........	51⅛
100	Con. Coal of Md...	38⅞
100	do..........	39
300	West. Un. Tel.....	60⅛
400	do...bet. call.	60⅛
200	do.........	60⅛
300	Mariposa Pref.....	11⅛
200	do.........b3.	11⅛
100	do...bet. call.	11⅛
100	Quicksilver M. Co.	12
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	47⅛
40	do..........	47
100	Adams Express...	82
150	Am. M. U. Ex. b.c.	57
100	do..........	56⅛
10	U. S. Express. b.c.	56
700	N. Y. C. & H. R...	99⅛
600	do...bet. call.	99⅝
100	do..........	99⅝
100	do.........b30.	99⅝
100	do..........	99⅝
10000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	94⅞
10000	do...bet. call.	94⅞
100	Erie Railway......	24
100	do..........	24⅛
100	do..........	24⅛
200	do.........c.	24⅛
200	Erie Railway Pref.	50
100	Harlem Railroad..	132
100	do..........	131⅛
400	Reading Railroad.	113⅞
2200	do...bet. call.	113⅞
500	do..........	113⅞
200	do..........	113⅞
50	Mich. Central.......	123⅛
1000	L. S. & Mich. So.	110⅝
200	do..........	110⅝
7	do..........	110⅛
100	do...bet. call.	110⅝
100	Panama Railroad.	54
100	Union Pacific......	33⅞
100	do..........	34
400	Cleve. & Pitts.....	131⅛
100	do..........	131⅛
300	C. & N. W. Pf. s60.	97⅞
200	do...bet. call.	98
100	C., C., Cin. & Ind..	89⅛
100	do..........	89⅞
100	do..........	89⅛
100	do.........b3.	89⅛
46	N. J. Central.......	108
200	Chic. & Rock I....	115⅛
200	Tol., Wab. & W....	64⅞
5	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G.	99
200	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	82⅛
100	do..........	82⅛
100	Morris & Essex....	93⅛
116	do..........	93⅛
100	H. & St. Joseph....	104
300	H. & St. Jo. Pref..	104⅛
100	do..........	104
100	C., C. & Ind. C. b.c.	22⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b3..........	113⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	113⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur......	115⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65.	111
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	113⅛
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	68⅛
100	Erie Railway......	24⅛
50	do..........	24⅛
300	do...bet. call.	24⅛
100	Harlem R.........	132
700	Reading R.....b3.	113⅞
500	do..........	113⅞
800	do...bet. call.	113⅞

20,000	do...bet. call.	68¾
20,000	do..........	69
90,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	68¾
5,000	Ga. St. 6s........	84
4,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. bds	92¾
8,000	Morris & Es. 1st.	101
2,000	Morris & Es 2d.	97½
2,000	Long Dock bds.	89¾
35,000	U. Pac. R. 1st...	92
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	101¾
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	87
49	West. Un. Tel.....	60¾
500	do...bet. call.	60⅝
200	Pac. M. S. Co. b. c.	47
200	Adams Ex.......b3.	82
10	Am. Mer. U. Ex..	56¾
100	U. S. Express. b. c.	56¼
100	N.Y.C. & H.R. b. c.	99⅝
300	do............	99⅝
40,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs...bet. call.	94⅛
200	H. & St. J. R.......	104¾
80	P., Ft. W. & C. G..	99
400	L. S. & M. S. R.....	110⅝
200	do..........b3.	110⅝
1100	do...bet. call.	110⅜
300	do..........	110⅜
200	Union Pac. R.....	34⅛
200	do...bet. call.	34
300	Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	37⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	129⅛
200	do.........	129
200	do...bet. call.	129⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. R....	85⅛
100	do...bet. call.	85⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	98
100	C., C., C. & I. R. b3.	89⅛
100	do...........	89⅝
200	Chi. & R. I. R...b3.	115⅛
100	do...bet. call.	115⅛
100	Tol., W. & W. R...	64⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. R...	51⅛
250	St. Louis & I.M.R.	60
80	Morris & Essex R.	93⅛
100	do...........	93⅛

TUESDAY, May 9—P. M.

The Wall-street markets were generally firm today in prices, but decidedly dull, in most instances, in the spirit of speculation. The Gold Room was 111¼@111½@111¼ through the entire day, the demand quiet, although further shipments are spoken of for the present week, and the rates of Exchange have advanced to 110½ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 110⅞ ₱ cent., short sight. The Customs demand for Gold for the day was $550,000, as against only $175,000 paid out by the Treasury for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Public Funds were wanted in the forenoon, in the 5-20s of 1867, at 111⅜ ₱ cent., at which figure over half a million of dollars were sold. Later in the day the Bonds were offered at 111⅜ ₱ cent., and 111¼ ₱ cent. bid. At the very close the quotations stood 111¼@111⅜ ₱ cent. The Coupons of 1862-64-65, May and November, were, as on yesterday, 111@111⅛ ₱ cent.; the Currency 6 ₱ cents, 115⅜ ₱ cent.

The shipment of Gold and Silver by the German-American steamer today was about half a million of dollars. For the steamers to-morrow $250,000 was drawn from the Treasury today. The Treasury will sell at least $2,000,090 on Thursday, and will buy $2,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund to-morrow. Both these transactions will probably be made in National Bank Notes, which are overabundant at Bank, and this circumstance will no doubt influence, to a partial extent, the offers of 5-20s, and the bids for Gold. The slight trouble about the National Bank Notes which occasionally accumulate in New-York, especially in the Summer months, is susceptible of easy solution by a little extra industry on the part of the Bank Clerks, or if this cannot be enjoyed, by an extra clerical force in the Treasury Office, to assort the Notes and return them for redemption in Greenbacks, on the redeeming Banks of New-York through the Clearing-house. *Eighty-five ₱ cent. of the National Currency* is redeemable in this City, but the work of assorting the Notes and sending them through the Clearing-house, every morning, for redemption in Greenbacks, appears to be systematically *shirked* by the officers and clerks of the Banks, to avoid a few hours of extra labor. The consequence is that they are offered on loan to the Brokers at an abatement of 5 or 10, and in some instances 15 day's interest, or foisted upon the Treasury Office, only to be paid out on Thursdays for 5-20s, purchased and received back on Fridays in settlement of the weekly sale of Gold. If the trouble should increase it will probably result either in organization of a common assorting office, or in the assorting of the Notes by the Banks and the Treasury Office on their own account.

On the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were generally firmer, and the Tennessees active at an advance in price to 68¾@69 ₱ cent. The Pacific Bonds were also firm in demand, and on the rise in prices the first mortgage of the Central advancing to 102, and the first of the Union Company to 92¼@92½ ₱ cent. There was a large business done in the Unions, while the offerings of Centrals were quite limited at the higher figure. In the Railway Share speculation there was less spirit, and while on several of the Western Roads and Reading prices were stiffer than on Monday, the amount of business done indicated no very decided market either way. The same remark applies to the Miscellaneous list, which was dull, without being lower than yesterday. At the very close of dealings the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The chief fluctuations of the day in the Railways were in Erie and Pittsburg, both in control of the Erie party. Gold left off quiet, and Money very easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s............	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862......	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1867......	113⅞	113⅞
American Gold..................	111¼	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days.......	110½	110½
N. Y. C. and Hudson............	99½	99¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94⅞	94⅞
Reading Railroad..............	113½	114¼
Chicago and Rock Island.......	115¼	115¼
North-west Common............	85⅞	85¼
North-west Preferred...........	98⅛	98
Pacific Mail.....................	47¼	47¼
St. Paul Preferred..............	81⅞	81⅛
St. Paul Common..............	62½	62½
Lake Shore.....................	110⅞	110⅞
Ohio and Mississippi...........	51⅛	51⅞
Toledo and Wabash............	65	64⅞
Western Telegraph.............	60⅛	60¼
Erie.............................	24⅛	25
Union Pacific...................	33⅞	33¼
Central Pacific Bonds..........	101	102
Union Pacific Bonds............	91⅞	92½
Union Land Grants.............	82	82½
Union Incomes.................	85	84⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 8. }

Gold receipts..........................	$576,640 26
Gold payments.........................	690,980 29
Gold balance..........................	60,448,876 42
Currency receipts.....................	1,159,042 57
Currency payments....................	349,157 67
Currency balance.....................	7,852,685 79
Customs...............................	550,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., n., '81..	117
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..	117
5-20 coup., '62........	111
5-20 coup., '64........	111
5-20 coup., '65........	111
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	113⅛
5-20 coup., '67..........	113⅝
5-20 coup., '68..........	113⅝
10-40 reg..................	108⅝
10-40 coup................	109⅝
6s Currency...............	115⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s., old..........	68¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds.......	68⅞
Va. 6s, old.............	69⅛
Va. 6s, new bds.........	71⅛
Va. 6s, reg*, old........	56⅛
Georgia 6s..............	82
Ga. 7s, gold bds.........	92⅛
N. Car. 6s, old..........	46⅛
N. C. 6s, new bds.......	25
N. C. Special Tax.......	18⅛
S. Car. 6s..............	71
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July..	60⅛
S. C. 6s, April & Oct..	56
Missouri 6s.............	94⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	93
La. 6s, new F. debt.....	62⅛
La. 8s, Levee bds.......	85
La. 8s, Levee bds, '75.	87⅛
California 7s............	110⅛
Connecticut 6s..........	101⅛
Rhode Island 6s.........	102
Alabama 8s.............	102
Arkansas 6s, funded...	54⅛
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.S. is.	53
Ark. 7, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	44
Ohio 6s, '81............	104
Ohio 6s, '86............	104⅛
Ill. Canal bds., '70.....	110⅛
Ill. 6s, coup., '77.......	100⅛
Ill. 6s, coup., '79.......	100⅛
Ill. War Loan...........	100
Ind. 6s, War Loan......	100
Ind. 5s.................	100
Mich. 6s, '78...........	99⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan.	108⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan.	108⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	107⅛
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	100⅛
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	100⅛
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	100⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.......	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real E.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.....	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...	101⅛
Erie 1st Ext............	96
Erie 1st Ind............	90
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.........	92⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.........	87
Erie 4th, 7s, '80........	84
Erie 5th, 7s, '88........	82
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90
Harlem 1st 7s..........	100
Har., Con. & S. F. 6s.	88
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds...	91
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds...	89⅛
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.......	96
M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ ct.	100
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo..	100
Cen. Pac. bds..........	102
Han. & Naples 1st....	83⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88......	90⅛
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....	82
Gal. & Chi. Ext........	100
Gal. & Chi. 2d.........	95
Chi., R. I. & Pac......	102
Morris & Essex 1st....	101
Morris & Essex 2d.....	97
Clev. & Tol. S. F......	102⅛
N. J. Cen. new bds....	101⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	104⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	95
P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₱ ct. e.b.	100
Clev. & P. Con. S. F..	91
Clev. & Pitts. 2d......	99⅛
Clev. & Pitts. 3d......	98
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....	83⅛
Chi. & Alt. S. F........	99⅛
Chi. & Alt. 1st.........	103
Chi. & Alt. Inc.........	91
Ohio & Miss. 1st......	100

Union Pac. 1st bds....	92⅝
Union Pac. L. G. 7s...	82⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s...	84½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75...	104
Alt. & T. H. 1st........	98
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.....	86¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	99¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st......	98¾
Han. & St. Jo. Con...	104¾
Lack. & West. bds....	100¾
Del., Lack. & W. 2d....	95
Tol. & W. 1st Ext......	93⅛
Tol. & W. 1st St. L.D.	86¾
Tol. & W. Eq. bds.....	81
Tol. & W. Con. Conv..	84⅛
Ohio & Miss. Con.....	95
Dub. & Sioux City 1st.	95
Peninsula bds..........	90
St. L. & Iron M. 1st....	93
M. & St. P. 1st 8s.....	106¾
Mil. & St. P. 1st.......	95
M. & St. P. I. & M.D.	88
Mil. & St. P. 2d........	87⅛
Mar. & Cin. 1st........	95
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st..	87
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d....	70⅛
Tol., P. & W., E. D....	89⅛
Tol., P. & W., W. D...	87
Tol., P. & W. 2d.......	73⅛
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	84⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York................	136
Manhattan................	154
Merchants'...............	116
Mechanics'...............	136
Union....................	140
America..................	150
City......................	225
Phenix...................	110
Tradesmen's.............	155
Greenwich...............	230
Butchers' & Drovers'.	148
Mechanics' & Traders'	130
Gallatin National.......	116
Merchants' Exch'ge..	102
Seventh Ward..........	107½
State of New-York....	109½
Commerce...............	119¼
Mech. Banking Ass..	115
Broadway...............	290
Ocean...................	90
Mercantile..............	122
American Exchange..	113½
Chatham................	170
Bank of the Republic.	115
Hanover................	105
Metropolitan............	133
People's................	140
East River..............	115½
Market..................	126½
Nassau..................	108
Shoe and Leather....	159
Continental.............	96
St. Nicholas............	116
Marine..................	165
Commonwealth........	92
Importers' & Traders'.	160
Central National.......	108
Second National.......	180
Fourth National.......	112
Ninth National........	113
Tenth National........	124
Oriental................	160
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	101
Del. & Hud. Canal...	120½
Pennsylvania Coal....	218
Maryland Coal Co....	25
American Coal........	51
Spring Mount'n Coal.	50
Canton Co., Balt......	83½
Consol. Coal of Md...	38½
West. Union Tel......	60⅝
Quick. Mining Co....	11½
Quick. Min. Co. Pf....	17½
Mariposa Min. Co....	6½
Mar. Min. Co. Pf.....	11½
Mar. M. Trustee Ctfs.	20
Adams Express.......	82
Wells-Fargo Express.	43½
Wells-F. Ex. Scrip...	2
Am. Mer. U. Express	57
United States Ex....	56½
Pac. M. S. S. Co.....	47

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old.........................	103	..
City 6s, New.........................	103	103½
Camden and Amboy..............	127½	127¾
Pennsylvania Central............	62⅝	62¾
Reading.............................	113¾	114
Lehigh Valley......................	62	62¼
Catawissa Preferred..............	47½	47¾
Philadelphia and Erie............	28¼	28½
Northern Central..................	42½	42¾
Lehigh Navigation................	35¼	35½
Lehigh Gold Loan.................	91	91½

A bill is reported to have passed the Legislature of the State of Texas appointing an Auditorial Board—to audit all old claims against the State—and appropriating moneys for their payment, as well as the payment of bonds and interest.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the month of April, 1871, were $125,212; for the month of April, 1870, $101,266; increase, $23,946.

The death of Mr. JENNISON EAGER, a prominent member of the Produce Exchange, was announced today. He died at his residence in this City, yesterday, after a brief illness, at the age of fifty-four years. He had long been indentified with the Wholesale Produce business.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,846,933.

Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., bankers, offer for sale the First Mortgage Seven ₱ Cent. Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad of New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds, of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five per cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF
.... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18.....
Entered .... Recorded ....
....
Register of the Treasury.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The Interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New-York, (or such other office as the Stock is registered at,) will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post-office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six ₱ cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. *The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks,* while the application of the surplus revenues derived in Gold from Customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the Funded Stocks bearing six ₱ cent. Gold Interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the Public Debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700 and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and canceled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for new five per cents of 1881..............................	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886.........................	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901..............................	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding..	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871. }

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business April 30, 1871.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKING HOUSE OF
☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS FROM £1 UPWARD ON

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, the National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Government and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.

We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS, }
NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1871. }

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE CURRENT market prices of the day, FIRST-MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing from 1896 to 1899, Coupons payable July 1 and Jan. 1.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in operation as a through line, in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad, since May 10, 1869. Its earnings for the two years ending May 10, 1871, will be over $16,000,000. The amount of yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,220, gold. The net earnings for 1870 were $2,947,862 27. The increase of net earnings for the three months ending April 1, 1871, were $358,166 83 over the corresponding period for 1870.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Company, estimates the

Earnings of 1871 at..............................	$9,000,000
And expenses at...................................	4,500,000
Leaving the estimated net earnings..	$4,500,000

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF and accrued interest.

The security of these bonds is beyond any question, and the price, in comparison with other first-class railroad bonds, very low.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 9, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks..........	28	Leather, sides........	9,817
Bees-wax, pks.......	3	Cheese, pks..........	975
Cotton, bales.........	785	Butter, pks...........	2,001
Dried Fruit, pks.....	16	Lard, pks............	207
Eggs, bbls...........	2,294	Cut-meats, pks.......	158
Flour, bbls...........	11,020	Tallow, pks..........	16
Wheat, bushels.......	43,385	Grease, pks..........	406
Corn, bushels........	11,200	Moss, bales..........	57
Oats, bushels.........	26,850	Oil, Lard, bbls........	21
Meal, bbls...........	100	Oil, Elaine, bbls......	55
Meal, bags...........	475	Starch, bxs..........	1,700
Beans, bbls..........	22	Tea, half chests......	2,356
Timothy-seed, bags..	907	Tobacco, hhds.......	253
Hemp, bales.........	3	Tobacco, bxs.&cases.	502
Hops, bales..........	263	Whisky, bbls.........	394
Leather, rolls.........	373	Wool, bales..........	86

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—100 tcs. Lard, 163 boxes Bacon, 4,239 boxes Cheese, 11 casks Foots, 13 boxes Hams, 16,598 bushels Corn, 3,520 bushels Barley, 608 bales Cotton, 200 tcs. Beef, 180 cases Sewing-machines, 4 cases Furs, 501 cases Guns, 12 cases Plows, 15,377 bushels Wheat, 20 cases Reapers.

By the bark *Progress*, for Cronstadt—2,150 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Thuringia*, for Hamburg—12 bales Cotton, 300 bags Divi Divi, 58 baskets Annatto, 1,000 bags Clover-seed, 246 hhds. Tobacco, 25 boxes Flavine, 1,847 bbls. Resin, 91 boxes Tobacco, 335 pks. Butter, 444 boxes Bacon, 40 pks. Whalebone, 50 cases Pegging-machines, 417 cases Sewing-machines, 64 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 91 boxes Ink, 26 cases Blacking, 20 cases Shoe-nails, 40 logs Walnut, 500 bales Cloves, 41 pks. Axes, 16 bbls. Pumps, 59 boxes Clocks, 10 pks. Agricultural Implements, 82 kegs Caviar, 13 boxes Lobsters, 10 bales Hides.

By the bark *Lucy Francis*, for Marseilles—20 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 100 tcs. Lard, 20 bbls. Pork, 22 boxes Olives, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 100 boxes Extract, 195 hhds. Tallow, 205 bales Cotton.

ASHES—Were offered sparingly and quoted firm, but have been quiet, at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Of the receipt of 451 bags Guayaquil, by the *Henry Chauncey*, 200 bags have been sold at equal to 11¾c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond. Most of the stock of Caraccas in first hands has been placed at equal to 16c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond. Of Maracaibo, the bulk of the supply in first hands was taken, for shipment, at from 28c.@30c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond. Of Martinique, 170 bags have been sold at 9c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond. Market firmer.

COFFEE—There has been a fair inquiry for Rio at full prices. Sales have been reported here since our last of 5,000 bags by the *Ethiopian*, and 150 bags by the *Halley*; at Baltimore, 1,618 bags, to arrive by the *Tickler*, and 673 bags by the *Prestissimo*, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 16,890 bags; sales, 4,476 bags; stock in first hands, this morning, as made up by Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS, 56,736 bags here, and 117,190 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 10c.@10½c.; fair cargoes, 10¾c.@11c.; good cargoes, 11¼c.@11½c.; prime cargoes, 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, with sixty days' credit. Other kinds have been quiet at old figures. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16½c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston..	2,000
At New-Orleans..	11,429
At Mobile..	4,210
At Savannah..	2,500
At Baltimore..	40,315
At New-York..	56,736
Grand total..	117,190

COTTON—The demand for both prompt and forward delivery has been moderate, without any material alteration in values. Sales have been reported of 3,674 bales for early delivery, including 1,860 bales to shippers, 1,168 bales to spinners, 346 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the transactions have been on a restricted scale, basis of Low Middling, including May at 14 7-16c., June at 14½c., July at 14¾c., and August at 14¾c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port today were 785 bales, including 41 from Baltimore and 744 per rail.

The sales for future delivery were 6,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for May, 300 bales at 14 7-16c.; 100 bales May and 100 bales June, at 14½c.; June, 800 bales at 14½c., 300 bales at 14⅝c.; July, 500 bales at 14¾c.; and today, for May, 700 bales at 14¼c., 800 bales at 14 7-16c.; 200 bales, each, May and June at 14½c., together; June, 100 bales at 14 15-32c., 800 bales at 14½c., 100 bales at 14 9-16c.; July, 1,000 bales at 14¾c.; August, 100 bales at 14¾c.; September, 200 bales at 14¾c.; 200 bales, each, December and January, at 14¼c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 14 7-16c.; June, 14-52c.; July, 14-67c.; August, 14-75c.; December, 14¼c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	10¾	10¾	11	11⅛
Good Ordinary....	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling..........	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling....	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week..................................	4,505
Receipts last week..	16,003
Receipts the preceding week..................................	17,788
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870..................................	933,225
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870...........................	769,243
Receipts preceding year.......................................	658,420
Exports since our last..	825
Exports since Sept. 1..	569,043
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870.................	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869..............	323,307
Estimated stock here..	86,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today, and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Tuesday. Bales.	Thus far this week, without today. Bales.	Thus far last week, including today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston......	988	2,371	3,176	7,344	4,064
New-Orleans...	4,217	6,118	8,585	19,433	14,149
Mobile.........	117	982	2,082	3,229	3,866
Savannah......	1,006	1,345	3,325	6,460	6,698
Charleston.....	605	1,113	1,366	3,418	2,998
Wilmington....	35	128	535	695	477
Norfolk........	155	1,226	1,614	2,668	2,398
Baltimore......	..	150	175	580	218
New-York......	744	1,510	4,096	6,498	2,543
Boston.........	..	400	491	778	1,153
Various ports..	..	..	....Pr.	21	47
			C. P.	642	167
Total........	7,867	15,343	25,395	51,786	38,778
This day last week...........	8,265	.... vs.	663	51,786	
This day last year...........	6,059	.... vs.	214		38,778
Total since Sept. 1, 1870....					3,631,041
Same time last year..........					2,669,568

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate trade reported since our last in State and Western Flour at a shade easier prices. The business has been mainly in a jobbing way, and in Superfine, shipping Extras and choice family grades, the offerings of which have not been heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., all told, including poor ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 45@$5 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 05@$6 30; very good to fancy, $6 30@$6 90; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 95@$6 25; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6@$6 30 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl..	$4 60@$5 35
Sour Flour..	5 20@ 5 90
Superfine State and Western...............................	5 45@ 5 85
Extra State...	6 00@ 6 90
Extra City, shipping brands................................	6 00@ 6 90
Extra Genesee..	6 95@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..................	6 00@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands......................	6 35@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands............................	5 95@ 6 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands..................	6 30@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy.........................	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour continues in light request at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 75 for poor to good, and $6 75@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been salable and steady at from $4 20@$6 10 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 525 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet since our last at $3 25@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra.........................	$5 60@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra......................	6 75@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice..........................	4 20@ 6 10
Corn-meal, poor to choice...................................	3 25@ 4 30
Corn-meal, puncheon...	20 50@

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales have been reported of 5,000 boxes No. 1 Canton at $2 45@$2 50 ₱ box. Market unchanged.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted stronger, on a limited offering of prime samples, and a fair inquiry, chiefly for export, stimulated, in part, by more favorable private cable advices. The bulk of the business has been in new crop Spring, on the basis of $1 55@$1 56 for good to choice No. 2, afloat, and $1 53 for straight do., in store, showing an improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel. In Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat, a less active trade has been reported, mostly for shipment, within the range of from $1 55@$1 60, chiefly at $1 59@$1 60, for new Amber Western, and $1 59 for Amber Canada, in bond. In other kinds, the dealings have been confined to job lots within our range. The general market closed dull on the basis of $1 55 for straight No. 2 Spring, afloat. The upward movement in ocean freights operated decidedly against export purchases. For June delivery, seller's option, No. 2 Spring has been quoted at $1 50 asked, and $1 48 bid, with some transactions reported without particulars. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 60; No. 1 Spring at $1 57 bid, for strictly prime, afloat; No. 2 do., $1 53@$1 56, chiefly at $1 53 in store, and $1 55 afloat; do. seller June, on private terms; Old and Mixed Spring, nominally at $1 40@$1 48; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 54@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderately active request, opening more firmly, under the reported advance in Liverpool, but closing heavily and in favor of buyers—the further rise in ocean freights checking the export inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels, at 77c.@80c. for inferior to very choice to prime dry New Mixed Western, closing at about 78c.@79c. for prime to fair samples; 73c. for do., seller June; 80c.@81½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 79c.@80c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 12 for New Western, and $1 20@$1 22½ for New State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request within the range of 95c.@$1 18 for poor ordinary to choice Canada West, 70c. for poor Western, 70c.@95c. for State; sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels. Barley-malt has been more salable at unaltered figures; we quote from 95c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1@$1 15 for Western; $1 35@$1 50 for fancy City, the latter rate with short credit; 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 5,500 bushels. Oats have been in fair request, in a jobbing way, at a shade stronger rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c. for fair Mixed Western, in store; 65½c.@67c. for do., afloat; 67c.@69c. for State; 68c.@70c. for White Ohio, from store, track and delivered, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 15,377 bushels Wheat and 16,598 bushels Corn for Liverpool.

The following is a list of boats which passed Fultonville for 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M. May 6, 1871:

Lumber—C. H. Hart, Rome; Rufus Yates, Rome; Keokuk, Rome; Selah Jamison, Rome; F. H. Farrell, Oswego; Geo. Harris, Oswego; Soldier Boy, Oswego; W. Huntley, Oswego; Morning Star, Oswego; W. G. Gage, Oswego; Nellie Murphy, Oswego; Nora Nellis, Oswego; Smith & Post, Oswego; Sam. Scott, Oswego; Jud. Loomis, Oswego; Ezra McCovill, Oswego; Bill Morse, Oswego; Slewellyr, Lyon's Falls; Harm & Post, Salina; Improved, Utica; Myrtle Sarah, Booneville.

Salt—Jim Smith, Syracuse; J. S. Folger, Oswego.

Wheat—W. S. Nelson, Oswego; Zephyr, Oswego.

Coal—Hungarian, Geneva.

Wood—William P. Baker, Cayuga.

And the following list of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., the 7th day of May, 1871:

Lumber—Safe Return, Lyon's Falls; Ethelinda, Lyon's Falls; William M. Norton, Lyons 'Falls; George Norton, Oswego; Sarah Jane, Oswego; Charles O'Connor, Oswego; O. C. French, Oswego; Ella Depuy, Oswego; Bicycle, Rome; J. K. Adams, Rome; Monitor, Corning.

Coal—Fall Brook, No. 15; Watkins, No. 15; Ed & John, Seneca Lake.

Wheat—Stonewall, Oswego; H. M. Baker, Oswego.

Salt—A. E. Dunn, Geddes; J. Butts, Geddes; John Lighton, Syracuse; C. A. Walrath, Syracuse.

Lime—Parepa Rosa, Rome.

Peas—Lillian, Oswego.

GUNNY-CLOTH—Sales of 100 bales, to arrive, were made, at 12c., gold, in bond. Market unchanged.

HAY—Bale Hay has been quite moderately sought after at $1 10@$1 15, chiefly at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling in lots at from 70c.@$1 55 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been in more request, and quoted somewhat firmer in price; sales 2,100 bales Manila at 11c., gold; 750 bales Jute Butts, part at 4¼c., currency, with 60 days' credit and interest; and 100 bales Jute rejections at 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quoted about steady, with a moderate inquiry noted; sales, 1,700 Porto Cabello, 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 1,300 Orinoco, 1,200 Cordova Kips, and 2,000 Mexican Kips on private terms.

HOPS—Continue quiet at previous figures, ranging from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 263 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate for Sole, with the advantage as to price, in most instances in favor of purchasers.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted steady on the basis of 21¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 100,000 lbs. Pig-iron has been in fair stock and moderate request at yielding prices for Scotch, without further transactions. Sales, 300 tons No. 1 American, at $35 ₱ ton. We quote: Glengarnock, ex ship, at $32 50, from yard at $33, and to arrive at $32; Eglinton at $31, from dock. Iron Rails have been more active within our former range, with sales of 2,000 tons reported for delivery at New-Orleans, on private terms. Sheet-iron has been held with much firmness, on the basis of the advance noticed in our last, but has been without further movement of importance. Of Wrought and Scrap Iron, 100 tons were sold on private terms. Lead and Zinc have been dull and nominally unchanged in price. Of Spelter, sales have been reported of 125 tons, foreign, at 5⅝c., gold, for Stalberg, and 5¾c.@6c., gold, for Silesian, ₱ lb.; market firm. Tin Plates have attracted rather more attention, and sales have been reported of 1,750 boxes Charcoal, within a range of from $8 12½@$8 62½, gold, and 600 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms. Pig-tin has been quiet at unsettled figures.

MOLASSES—There has been a livelier demand noted for the better qualities at firm prices; sales, 255 hhds. and 11 tcs. Porto Rico (Ponce) at 45c.; 80 hhds. Cuba, Muscovado, at 41c.; and 107 bbls. New-Orleans, part at auction, at 37c.@65c., ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 40c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@43c.; and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet at about previous prices; sales, 509 bbls. Strained on private terms, and 700 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; exports, 847 bbls. Tar has been steady, but slow of sale; 50 bbls. Wilmington were taken at $2 60 ₱ bbl., from yard. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately dealt in, opening lower, but closing more firmly, with sales reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at 50c.@52½c., and 200 bbls., to arrive, at 50c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 50c.@52½c., ₱ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 32½@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 40@$2 65; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—There has not been much inquiry for any description since our last, and prices have been quoted essentially unchanged.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, WEEK ENDING MAY 8.—*Sperm*—Continues rather quiet, the only transactions coming to our notice were 115 bbls., prime quality, at $1 28 for manufacture; 170 bbls., fair do., for $1 23, and 125 bbls., prime do., for export, on private terms. *Whale*—Has continued in good demand, and we note sales of 100 bbls. Northern at 58c.; 850 bbls. do. reported at 56c., and 80 bbls. Southern on private terms, for manufacture. In New-York, the balance of the *Harriot Irving's* cargo was sold as follows: 800 bbls. Northern at 56c. for export, and 300 bbls. Coast and Humpback, for manufacture, at 53½c.@58c., as to quality. *Whalebone*—Sales in New-York, 13,500 lbs. Arctic at 68c. ₱ lb., gold, for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending May 8, 1871:

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
New-Bedford—Ship Cornelius Howland..........................	95	1,600	17,000
New-London—Bark Roman....	..	1,700	..
Bark Roman, on freight.........	..	125	..
Boston—Schr. Annie S..........	210	360	..
Total................................	305	3,785	17,000
Previously..........................	6,594	39,135	532,232
From Jan. 1, to date............	6,999	42,920	549,232
Same time last year.............	8,728	25,546	270,956
Exports for the week ending May 8, 1871.....................	2,446	..	27,004
Previously..........................	5,538	50	135,309
From Jan. 1, to date............	7,984	50	162,313
Same time last year.............	4,641	1,102	111,897

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The demand for Crude in bulk has been somewhat brisker, mainly for export, and the quotations for prompt delivery have been up to 14c.@14¼c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 7,800 bbls., including equal to 6,500 bbls. in one lot for shipment. Shipping Crude has been held with confidence, but has been without activity, on the basis of 17¾c.@18c. here, and 17¼c.@17½c. at Philadelphia, early delivery. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 1,280 bbls. for the day. At the Creek there has been a moderately active inquiry for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of $4 35@$4 37½, Lower Road, and $4 20@$4 25 Upper Road deliveries, ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of about 10,500 bbls., Lower Road, including early delivery, at $4 35@$4 37½, ₱ bbl., and seller to July 1, at $4 35 ₱ bbl. Refined has been offered with reserve, and has been generally quoted firm, with a fairly active business in progress. Shippers have been purchasing quite freely at ruling figures. Sales have been reported here since our last of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, part at 24¼c., though the asking rates were 24¾c.@24½c.; 9,500 bbls. do., first half of June, at 24¾c.@24⅝c.; 7,500 bbls. do., last half of June, at 25c.; 5,500 bbls. do., last half of July, at 25c.; 2,000 bbls. do., August, at 25¼c.; and, rumored, 1,500 bbls. do., June, July, and August, at 25c. ₱ gallon, making a total of 28,500 bbls. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 9,000 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 23¾c.@24c., mostly at 24c.; 8,500 bbls. do., June, nearly all last half; and 24¼c.@24¾c., chiefly at 24¼c., which was the closing quotations; 1,500 bbls. do. first half of July at 24¼c.; and 1,500 bbls. do. last half of July, at 25c. ₱ gallon, making a total for Philadelphia of 20,500 bbls. The receipts there were 2,520 bbls. The export clearances hence of refined have been 2,150 bbls. for Cronstadt. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in limited request at from 27c.@27½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet, but quoted steady at 8½c.@9c., in shipping order, ₱ gallon. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statistics of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison of previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Riv. & R.R. Bbls.	Exports per Penn R. R. Bbls.	Exports per A.V. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, May 1........	5,214	260	400
Tuesday, May 2........	9,990	613	54
Wednesday, May 3.....	6,782	265	....
Thursday, May 4......	2,336	488	1,873
Friday, May 5..........	1,636	513	1,111
Saturday, May 6.......	3,473	512	924
Total for week.........	29,431	3,651	3,251
Since Jan. 1...........	256,445	30,677	120,068
To Jan. 6, 1871........	285,876	33,328	123,341
Same time 1870.........	332,017	46,280	112,363
Same time 1869.........	233,445	28,549	91,328
Same time 1868.........	380,929	18,106	91,508

The following are the Crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude received...............	21,651	29,431

The following are the Crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past seven years:

	Bbls.
From Jan. 1 to May 6, 1871..................	285,876
Same time 1870..................................	332,017
Same time 1869..................................	233,445
Same time 1868..................................	380,929
Same time 1867..................................	446,407
Same time 1866..................................	414,594
Same time 1865..................................	90,878

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads:

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad..............	2,337	2,651
Alleghany Valley Railroad..........	7,161	3,251
Total........................	9,498	5,902

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads from Jan. 1 to May 6:

	1869. Bbls.	1870. Bbls.	1871. Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad........	28,549	46,280	33,328
Alleghany Valley Railroad....	91,328	112,363	123,341
Total.......................	119,877	158,643	156,669

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined Oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude..............................	3,500	17,000
Refined............................	4,000	5,000
Total..............................	7,500	22,000

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork has been light, and prices have shown less firmness, though the offerings have been rather limited. Sales have been reported of 370 bbls., in lots, at $17 37½@$17 50 for New Western Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for City do.; $14 50@$15 for New Prime and Extra Prime; $15 50@$15 75 for Prime Mess, in lots, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a limited demand has been noted for New Western Mess on the basis of $17 50, seller June; sales, 750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been very quiet, but quoted about steady, within the range of 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in more request at 11c.@13¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders; also, 14½c.@15c. for bagged Hams, and 9c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales, 425 pks. Bacon has been more active since our last at 9c. for Long Clear; 9½c. for Short Clear; 9c. for Short Rib, and 8½c. for Cumberland; sales, 950 pks., mostly for export. Lard has been quoted about steady, with, however, a very limited trade reported. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 10⅝c.@11¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11¼c.@11⅜c. for new Western Steam, and 11c.@11¼c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been made of 750 tcs. Western Steam, including seller June at 11¼c., seller July at 11⅜c., and seller September at 12c. ₱ lb. Beef has been quoted steady, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in some demand within the range of from $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 225 tcs. Beef Hams continue in limited request at from $27@$30 ₱ bbl; sales, 90 bbls. New Crop Butter continues quiet and heavy. We quote: New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@35c., and very inferior to fair, 12c.@25c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 28c.@30c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@25c. ₱ lb. The day's receipts were 2,001 pks. Cheese has been in limited demand at from 10c.@15c. for fair to fancy Factory; 13c.@15c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@14c. for Western; the day's receipts have been 975 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with much firmness on a light offering and good demand, chiefly from refiners. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,634 hhds. at 9c.@9¾c. for common to good fair refining grades Cuba; 9c.@9¾c. for Martinique; 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Cuba and Porto Rico, grocery stock; and 11¾c.@12c. for Demerara; also, 1,290 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@10⅝c., and 71 bags Laguayra at 9¾c.@11c., ₱ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅜c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 9c.@9¾c., and grocery from 9⅞c.@10⅝c. No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been offered less freely, and have been in brisk demand at from 11c.@14c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in request and steady in price. Sales have been reported of 88,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8¾c.@9c. for common to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for prime; also small lots of Stearine at 11¾c.@12c.

TOBACCO—Has been less active at unaltered prices; sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@9c.; 208 cases 1870 Ohio Seed-leaf, and 100 cases 1870 other Western, on private terms; 50 cases 1869 crop, Sundries, at 35c.@65c.; and 100 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₱ lb. We quote the new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs...........................	5½c.@ 5¾c.	6c. @ 6½c.
Common to Medium Leaf..	6c. @ 7½c.	6¾c.@ 7½c.
Good Leaf.....................	7½c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Fine Leaf.....................	8½c.@ 9½c.	9½c.@ 9¾c.
Selections....................	9¾c.@10½c.	10c. @11c.

We quote Seed-leaf as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers......	15c.@18c.	12½c.@13c.
Binders and seconds.........	25c.@32c.	15c. @23c.
Wrappery lots................	35c.@40c.	25c. @35c.
Fine Wrappers...............	45c.@65c.	40c. @45c.
New-York State fillers......	12c.@15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots..................	25c.@30c.	22½c.@28c.
Wrappers.....................	20c.@40c.	25c. @40c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers.........................	12c.@15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots..................	20c.@22½c.	16c. @27½c.
Wrappers.....................	20c.@40c.	25c. @40c.

We quote Spanish as follows: *Havana*—Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 97½c.@$1, currency; II cut, $1 12@$1 15, currency; average lot, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus: Black work, Common and Medium, 14c.@17c.; Good and Fine, 19c.@22c.; Bright work, Common and Medium, 25c.@35c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHALEBONE—Has been quite dull since our last at unaltered figures; Arctic, 70c.; North-west Coast, 75c.@80c., gold, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet but quoted rather firmer, with sales reported of 170 bbls. at 91½c. for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon; receipts, 394 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Of the recent movements in this line, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. remark: "There has been considerable business done since 24th ult. The sales not before reported have been (including the 13,000 reported previously as a rumor) as follows: 49,000 lbs. Arctic on private terms, and 6,000 lbs. do. at 67½c., gold, for export; also, 5,000 lbs. at 68c., and 2,000 lbs. on private terms for home use. We quote Arctic, 67c.@68c.; North-west, nominally at 72½c.@75c.; South Sea, nominally 60c., all gold.

		Pounds.
Stock, April 24..................................		595,000
Received since..................................		45,000
Total...		640,000
Sales, for export................................	54,000	
Sales, for home use............................	7,000—	61,000
Stock at date....................................		579,000

FREIGHTS—There has been a further rise in rates on grain, by both steam and sail, to British ports which, though the inquiry for room was good, had the effect of checking engagements. The available supply of berth room was limited. There was a moderate offering of Cotton, Flour, and Provisions noted at about former figures, with the advantage in favor of ship-owners. In the chartering line, an active demand prevailed for vessels for the Petroleum trade, chiefly for Continental and Baltic ports, at about previous quotations, with some inquiry for vessels for grain and general cargo. For Liverpool there were taken 170 bales Cotton, by sail and steam, at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 90,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, part by sail, at 7½d., but chiefly by steam, at 6¾d.@7d., closing with 7d. bid by the latter, ₱ bushel; 350 boxes Bacon, by steam, on private terms, closing with up to 30s. asked, ₱ ton, and 100 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 4s. 6d. ₱ tierce. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with equal to about 2,500 quarters Grain, part in bags, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and 10 ₱ cent. added, if to the Continent. For the Bristol Channel there was an improved inquiry for Grain vessels, on the basis of about 6s. ₱ quarter, with one or two negotiations pending at the close. For Antwerp, 100 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 30s. ₱ ton; also, a French ship, of 351 tons register, with general cargo, at £1,300; and a North German ship, of 642 tons register, with a full cargo of Crude Petroleum, on owner's account. For Havre, by steam, via Glasgow, 500 bbls. Pork at 7s. ₱ bbl.; and 700 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton. For Bremen small lots of Cotton at ⅜c. ₱ lb.; also, a British bark of 570 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s., and a North German bark of 516 tons register, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum at 3s. 10½d., ₱ bbl. For Cronstadt, a British bark of 547 tons register, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Konigsberg, a Russian bark of 370 tons register, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Continental ports, direct, a British bark, of 738 tons register, with about 5,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 9d.; and another, with 5,000 bbls. do., also 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.—both from Philadelphia. For Marseilles and back, a bark, of about 250 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms—taking out a cargo of 1,200 bbls. Crude, and 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at rates not ascertained. Some other contracts were made for vessels for the Petroleum trade, but the particulars were not disclosed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Canal, none. FREIGHTS steady and dull. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT in good demand in the afternoon, and higher; sales, 50,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club changed hands at $1 35@$1 36; held at $1 37 at close of market. CORN steady; sales, 17,000 bushels Western at 61c.@62c.@62½c.; 1,200 bushels Yellow at 65c. OATS dull; sales, 2,800 bushels Western at 56c. RYE held at $1; no buyers. Other articles dull and unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts so far are 323 cars against 326 cars same day last week, but of this supply 154 cars went East in same hands. The market is quiet but firm at the closing figures of last week, with an upward tendency. The sales consisted of 64 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,385 lbs., at $7 10; 64 do., averaging 1,314 lbs., at $6 85; 32 do., do., 1,264 lbs., $7; 40 Illinois Stockers, averaging 847 lbs., at $5 50; 85 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,177 lbs., at $6 70, and 50 Texas, averaging 1,195 lbs., at $6. SHEEP—Supply quite liberal, but market opened steadier, at last week's prices. Sales were 225 Illinois Sheared, averaging 67 lbs., at $4 10; 300 Indiana Sheared, averaging 81 lbs., $5 25, and 797 Indiana Wooled, at $5 50. HOGS without animation; a sale of 96 head, averaging 270 lbs., at $5 70, is noted.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 9.—FLOUR in good demand; market steady; sales, 3,200 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in round lots, quoted at $1 45; sales of two cars at $1 47@$1 48. CORN dull; sales of 1,400 bushels at 71c.; offered at 69c., to arrive. OATS dull; sales, 700 bushels Western at 60c. BARLEY dull; sales, 500 bushels Up-lake Canada at 90c. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for bolted; $1 50 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts $25@$26; Shipstuffs, $28@$29; Middlings, $31@$32, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES—89½c.@90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 58c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 44c. RECEIPTS by lake—18,400 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS by canal—3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 2,532,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; gross receipts, 236 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 4,079 bales. FLOUR active, but not quotably higher; Howard-street Superfine, $5 62½@$6; do Extra, $7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75; City Mills Superfine, $5 37½@$7 25; do. Extra, $6@$8; do. Family, $8@$11; Western Superfine, $5 37½@$6; do. Extra, $6 37½@$7 12½; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT firm; Choice White, $1 90; Fair to Prime, $1 50@$1 75; Prime to Choice Red, $1 70@$2; Fair to Good, $1 50@$1 60; Common, $1 30@$1 45; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 65; Extra Genesee, $1 55@$1 63. CORN—Southern White dull at 77c.@78c.; do. Yellow quiet at 75c.@76c.; Mixed Western firmer at 73c.@74c. OATS dull at 62c.@66c. Mess PORK quiet and steady at $18 50. BACON steady; business dull; quotations lower; Shoulders, 7½c.@8c.; Rib Sides, 9½c.@10c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.@10¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.@17c. WHISKY quiet and weak at 92½c.

CHICAGO, May 9.—FLOUR—Spring Extras firm; $5 25@$6 50. No. 2 Spring WHEAT higher; $1 27½@$1 28, cash, and seller May; afternoon market dull at $1 28¼. No. 2 CORN firm and higher at 55c., cash, and seller May; afternoon dull at 54¾c.@54⅞c., cash, and May. No. 2 OATS firmer at 48¼c.@48½c. for fresh, 47¾c.@48c. for regular receipts. No. 2 RYE higher at 89½c.@90c. BARLEY—Spring, No. 2 dull at 83c. HIGHWINES quiet at 87½c. PORK has an advancing tendency; sales at $17 25@$17 50. LARD quiet, 10¼c., cash. Short Rib Middles, 8¼c.; Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c. Live HOGS have an advancing tendency; sales at $4 75@$5 10. CATTLE have an advancing tendency; sales at $4 50@$6 90. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, dull.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR in good demand; Extra, $6 37½@$6 50; Family, $6 20@$6 35. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 38@$1 40. CORN steady at 57c. RYE firm at $1 02. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2, 52c.@55c. BARLEY—Demand fair; prices advanced; sales at $1 15@$1 18. PORK—Demand light; holders firm; sales at $17 37½@$17 50. LARD—Market buoyant, but unsettled; 10⅜c. offered, 11c. asked. BULK MEATS—Demand fair; prices advanced; sales of Shoulders at 6¼c., Sides at 8c. BACON—Market buoyant, but unsettled; fair demand at 7c. for Shoulders, 9c.@9½c. for Sides; held ¼c.@½c. higher as regards Shoulders and Clear Sides. Live HOGS steady at $5@$5 50. CATTLE steady at $4@$6 25. TOBACCO firm; sales 180 hhds. WHISKY steady at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—COTTON firm; absence of business for want of stock; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.; Middling Orleans, 15¾c.@15⅞c. CLOVER-SEED and TIMOTHY slow of sale, but prices unaltered. FLAXSEED. Demand fair and market firm at $2 10. COFFEE firm. SUGAR firm. MOLASSES firm; absence of business for want of stock. FLOUR quiet, but firm and unchanged. WHEAT quiet, but firm; Red Western, $1 55@$1 60; Amber Western, $1 60@$1 65. RYE steady at $1 20. CORN quiet and steady; Yellow, 77c.@78c.; Mixed Western, 74c.@75c. OATS steady at 62½c.@64c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 17¼c.@17½c.; Refined, 24c. WHISKY firm at 93c., in Iron.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9.—COTTON firmer and held higher; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 4,217 bales; gross, 4,312 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,776 bales; coastwise, 1,893 bales; sales, 5,300 bales; stock, 158,822 bales. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble, $7@$7 25. CORN easier; Mixed, 70c.; White, 73c. BRAN easy at $1 25@$1 30. HAY lower; Prime, $23; Choice, $24. BACON quiet but firmer at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 10¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.@14½c. OATS, PORK, LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 9.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced 2c.; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 48; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 39½; closed at $1 40; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 39; No. 1 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 42; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1 38. CORN—Shade better; High Mixed, 60½c.; Low Mixed, 59½c. OATS quiet; No. 1, 57c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—COTTON in speculative demand and prices higher; sales at 13¾c.; receipts, 695 bales; shipments, 1,485 bales. FLOUR firm at $5 75@$7 75. CORN quiet at 70c. OATS firm and scarce. LARD dull and declining and nominal. PORK dull at $18 50. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9c.@10c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—Market for WHEAT rules very firm, particularly for choice. RYE dull and nominal. CORN in limited supply, dull and lower; sales 1 car No. 2 Western mixed at 75c. BARLEY steady; sales 118 bags two-rowed State at 88c. at Susquehanna, and 35 bags at Central, same price. OATS quiet and dull at 67c.@69c.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—WHEAT steady and advanced 1c.; No. 1 Spring Red, $1 42; No. 2 do. held $1 39. CORN firmer, but not quotably higher; High Mixed, 65c. OATS firm, closing bidders 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $5; Refined very firm at 21½c.@22c., cash.

MOBILE, May 9.—COTTON—Market bare; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 117 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,704 bales; to the Continent, 38 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 28,127 bales.

GALVESTON, May 9.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 988 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,330 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 58,778 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 9.—COTTON—Active demand; light offerings; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,006 bales; exports, to the Continent, 924 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 34,402 bales.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR quiet and steady; Family Extra, $6 25@$6 50. CORN—Shelled, 62½c. WHEAT firm. PROVISIONS firmer and unchanged. WHISKY quiet and steady at 88c.

DETROIT, May 9.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; Extras, $1 52; No. 1 Spring, $1 45. OATS quiet at 54½c.@55c.

NORFOLK, May 9.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 155 bales; exports, coastwise, 123 bales; stock, 2,446 bales.

BOSTON, May 9.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; gross receipts, 128 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 12,500 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 35 bales; exports, coastwise, 449 bales; stock, 2,039 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 605 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 19,463 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 9.—The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money..............	93¾	93¾
Consols for account............	93¾	93¾
United States 5-20s, 1862........	90⅜	90⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865........	90⅜	90⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867........	92½	92½
United States 10-40s............	89⅜	89⅜

LIVERPOOL, May 9—4½ A. M.—COTTON—The market was quiet and steady; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7¼d.@7⅜d., and Middling Orleans at 7½d.@7⅝d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. Trade report—The advices from Manchester are less favorable and cause a dullness in the COTTON market. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. 2d. ₱ cental for California White; the receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 5,000 American. CORN, 33s. 9d. ₱ quarter for new. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 39s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, a decline of 6d.

LONDON, May 9.—Refined PETROLEUM, 16¾d.@17d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, May 8—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed at 48f. for fine pale American.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
ERNANI, (Italian opera.) Characters by Mme. Agatha States, and Messrs. Villani, Orlandini and Susini.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
THE BACHELOR OF ARTS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, Miss Kate Morris and Miss Linda Dietz.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Meilenhauer and Miss Pateman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
RANK. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Eytinge, Bates, Morris, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germaine.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$10
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The price of bread has been fixed in Paris at fifty centimes the kilogramme, or about five cents a pound. DOMBROWSKI is to command the Commune forces. The investment of Paris is complete from Genevilliers to Fort Issy, and a general assault will probably soon be made. The Federalists have recaptured the barricade in the Rue Peyrounet. The commandant of the Nationals was shot during the fight. At Neuilly an attack is anticipated. A strict watch is kept upon the movements of the Bonapartists. The Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE is dead. The elections in Lyons passed off quietly. Prince VON BISMARCK will hold an interview with M. THIERS at Compiegne. It is denied that the dispute between the Central Committee and the Commune has been healed. Fort Issy has been captured by the Versailles forces. A powder magazine near the Maillot Gate has been blown up by the shells from the Versailles batteries and several persons killed. Clamart has become so unhealthy from the presence of unburied bodies that the Versailles troops have evacuated the place. The insurrection in Algeria is spreading to all parts of the province.

A bill was introduced, yesterday, in the British House of Lords, for the confederation of the Leeward Islands. The signing of the treaty by the High Commissioners in Washington was announced in the House of Commons, but the conditions were not disclosed. A motion for disestablishment of the Church of England was offered in the House of Commons, and a debate ensued.... The wife of the Czarewitch has given birth to a son.... The Italian Chamber of Deputies has agreed to the first five clauses of the Papal Guarantee bill.... The German Reichstag has adopted one article of a bill which grants immediate citizenship to the Alsatians and Lorrainers.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Panama insurgents are threatening the town of Panama, and great consternation prevails there. Peace Commissioners have been sent to confer with the rebels. The insurgent commander has sent a message to the American Consul urging him not to send the *Resacca* after the *Montijo*, as he will not permit the officers to board her, but will fight to the last. The *Resacca* will sail on the 16th, notwithstanding.... Lima, the capital of Peru, was taken by insurgents April 28. The average deaths by vomito in Buenos Ayres, at the latest accounts, was 250 daily. Five thousand had died in five weeks, and six thousand had fled from the city. The vomito was ravaging Valparaiso also.

GENERAL.

CABRAL and LUPERON are reorganizing their shattered bands for another attack on the forces of BAEZ in San Domingo.... The ringleaders of the February revolt in Hayti have been executed.

Three children were burned to death in Auburn, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, while at play in an out-house where fire-works had been stored. A lady was so shocked by the horrible sight that she died at 10 o'clock the same evening.

Supervisor PERRY, of North Carolina and South Carolina, has forwarded to the Internal Revenue Office copies of reports of local officers in the Seventh North Carolina District, showing the great danger to which they are exposed in their efforts to enforce the law.

The President having returned to Washington on Monday night, a Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which all the members were present excepting Secretaries ROBESON and BELKNAP.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a bill forbidding the employment of minors or females more than ten hours a day.

The General Term of the Supreme Court at Syracuse closed yesterday.

A San Francisco dispatch of yesterday says: "The bull movement in the Belcher and Crown Point mining stock continues. The 'shorts' suffer severely. Crown Point closed last evening at $200."

Forty-four lots of the Salt Reservation at Syracuse were sold, yesterday, under the direction of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and realized larger prices than the appraised value.

The losses by the fire at Fagundus, Penn., on Sunday, will probably reach $100,000. There was but little insurance on the property. Only a few scattering buildings remain.

Manufacturers' Hall, on the Rensselaer County Fair Grounds, at Troy, was burned on Monday night. It was occupied as a paper-box factory.

A meeting of mining laborers near Hyde Park, Penn., yesterday, was set upon by miners and women, who were driven off by the laborers. The miners were reinforced, and a general fight with stones, clubs and pistols ensued, which was still going on at 3 P. M. One man was shot in the leg and the bone shattered, and a young woman was seriously injured by a stone.

A dispatch of the 8th inst., from Harper's Ferry, says the Shenandoah and Upper Potomac Rivers are greatly swollen, and the railway and other bridges in danger of being carried away. An engine and two cars were precipitated into a "washout" on the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, and the engineer and fireman badly injured.

The students of the University of Pennsylvania, with the approval of the Faculty, have established two boating crews, who had the first contest on the Schuylkill on Monday.

At the charter election on Monday, in Morristown, N. J., the entire Republican ticket was elected by thirty-nine majority.

On Monday night WILLIAM AMBROSE'S jewelry-store in Peekskill, was entered by burglars, who opened the safe and stole several thousand dollars worth of jewelry.

The Committee of the Connecticut Legislature, at 9 o'clock last night, had taken the affidavits of 560 residents of the Fourth Ward of New-Haven, who swore that they voted for JEWELL in the last election. It is believed the Legislature will find that JEWELL has been legally elected Governor.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. T. ALEXANDER, Purser of the steam-ship *Bienville*, for the prompt receipt of our Havana files and correspondence.

The Treasury of the New-York Port Society is empty. The receipts for the past year were $17,274 71; the expenditures $21,965 21. A prompt and liberal increase in donations is loudly called for.

Was This an Improvement?

Notwithstanding the attempts which are made by the subsidized journals of our City rulers to defend the despotism under which we now live, the larger part of the community cannot be in ignorance of the true facts of the case. If we continually solicit the attention of our readers to these facts, our justification is that no other subject is half so well deserving of attention, and that the evils against which we fight are much more serious than anything which we have written can adequately represent. We do not know whether there are still any impartial persons extant who believe in the honor and fidelity of our rulers, and who approve of the legislation carried out at Albany during the past Winter. If such persons are to be found, we may, without exposing ourselves to the charge of partisanship, fairly ask them to look closely into the facts connected with our present system of Government, and see how they can be reconciled even with the elementary principles of freedom.

Nothing, for instance, is more settled than the principle that the power of raising taxes should be vested in the representatives of the people. Yet that power has now been quietly withdrawn from the Legislature, and placed in the hands of four men. If they were the most upright men in the community, it would be very foolish and dangerous to entrust to them such responsibility; but it is only too notorious that they are not men of that description. They are described by the *World*, which ought to know them well, seeing that it is kept in existence by them, as "rogues," "swindlers," and "cheats"—language which is coarse enough for all purposes, and which we may be sure would never have been applied by a Democratic journal to Democratic leaders unless it had been well deserved. It is nothing to the purpose that the *World* has since been bribed to praise the men whom it denounced a few months ago. What was true of TWEED, SWEENY and their friends last Spring, is equally true now. Yet they have been able to render themselves more powerful in this City and State, than ever NAPOLEON was in France. They can levy taxes and spend them without even going through the form of rendering an account to the people. They can take what they want, and spend it how they please. At the last moment, they smuggled through the Legislature a bill designed to gag that portion of the Press which they cannot buy, to abridge the public liberties, and to give Judge BARNARD exclusive control over all suits in which they or their friends are vitally interested. These are facts which cannot be explained away. We state them in simple language, and have no desire to make "political capital" out of them. We know that many respectable Democrats heartily deplore the degradation of their party, and of all public life which the existence of these evils involves, and we are quite sure that the day will come when the whole body of the people will come to a right appreciation of them.

It has been said that the changes introduced by the Tweed faction have all been in the right direction, and the *Evening Post*, under some strange aberration, has been induced to support that theory. It will not bear a moment's investigation. If each innovation were subjected to fair and calm inquiry, it would be found that the sole object of it was to concentrate power in the hands of the four men now ruling us, totally regardless of the public interests. Take one of the very first acts of these men after the New Charter was passed—the abolition of the original Central Park Commission. It is impossible to imagine anything more needless, unprovoked, or indefensible. There was a want of good faith in every stage of the transaction. A distinct pledge was given that the commission should not be touched, NATHANIEL SANDS went to the Republican newspapers and gave that pledge; and Mayor HALL, as we have heard, "staked his honor" that Col. STEBBINS and his colleagues should not be superseded. We may hope that Mr. HALL will attach a greater value to his honor, now that he is Dictator over the City, than he did when he was simply Mayor. He and Mr. SANDS had every motive for giving the pledge in question. There never was a public work better managed than was the Central Park by Col. STEBBINS, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, and their colleagues. There was no suspicion of political corruption in any branch of the department. Politicians themselves boasted, when they took strangers over the Park, that it was a great success because "politicians" had not meddled with it, because it had never been made the channel of corruption, and because the gentlemen who managed it acted from the highest and purest motives. From first to last the good judgment and the honor of the Commission were never impugned. Great results had been achieved with the smallest possible expense to the public. The Commissioners tried to excel each other in devotion to the public interests. Mr. TWEED and his friends often looked upon the Park, and envied the opportunities which it offered for jobbing and corruption. Hundreds of their degraded allies could be employed in it. Much money could be made out of it. They despised the "gentlemen" who managed it with a sole eye to the welfare and enjoyment of the community. They determined to seize it the moment their plans were sufficiently ripe.

At last their opportunity arrived. We protested, when the charter was introduced, against any meddling with the incomparable Park Commission, but we were solemnly assured by Mr. SANDS, on the faith of Mr. PETER COOPER and the Citizens' Association, that there never had been a design to change the Commission. We all know now what faith to place in the word of men whom Mr. SWEENY and his friends employ as "go-betweens." The original Commissioners were contemptuously dismissed—one alone of their number being retained in a position where he could exercise no power, and which would only enable him to realize the humiliation intentionally inflicted on himself and his former colleagues. The public owe a deep debt of gratitude to the original Park Commissioners, although, we are bound to say, they have taken very little pains to make that gratitude visible. They saw the Board swept away without a murmur. No meeting has ever been called to express the public sense of the services rendered by Col. STEBBINS and his fellow Commissioners. Even the cheap and empty honor of a vote of thanks has never been accorded to them. We have never heard a word of complaint from them; but that does not lessen the injustice to which they have been subjected. The honor of years of hard work has been filched from them, and papers like the *Herald* and *World* write every day as if the whole credit of the Central Park was due to SWEENY and the shameful clique to which he belongs. Already the expenditure on the Park has been more than doubled. Hordes of "repeaters" find employment in it. It is no longer in the custody of "gentlemen," but of politicians of the worst type. And thus it is with all other "departments" under the new and degrading rule which our enlightened community has permitted to be established.

An Apostle of Socialism.

A Parisian journal has put the question to LOUIS BLANC whether, in the face of the outrages perpetrated in the name of his favorite principles, he still remained a socialist. Nothing daunted by the excesses of his disciples, the representative man of 1848, and the steadfast believer in the Revolution of February, declares himself to be still a socialist. He adds that today, more powerfully than ever, he feels himself attracted to the study of the long-debated problem, viz.: "The moral, intellectual and physical amelioration of the lot of the poorest and most numerous class of society, by substituting the principle of coöperation for that of mutual antagonism, and of union for that of contest." Not content, however, with this moderate statement of the socialist programme, the veteran revolutionist reveals the essential defect of French political theories in describing what he means by his ideal—"the Republic, one and indivisible." This, according to LOUIS BLANC, is equivalent to France, marching "united and compact to the pacific conquest of her own liberty and that of the world, with Paris—immortal Paris—as her capital." These are brave words, doubtless, but having more sound than significance, are likely to be as little heeded as the latest proclamation of the Commune. Nor does the defender of socialism mend matters by stating that such a prospect has far more attractions for him than any repetition of the "mediæval system of Italian federalism," which proved the source of perpetual internal dissensions, and laid Italy open to foreign invasion.

Unfortunately for this French rhapsodist and his numerous imitators elsewhere, the world is rapidly acquiring a profound distrust of political and social ideals that look to the immediate realization of a millennium, but somehow only tend in practice to the production of chaos. "Force founds nothing because it solves nothing," says M. LOUIS BLANC, with a characteristic fondness for antithesis, even at the expense of accuracy. With the lessons of recent history before his eyes, it would have been desirable to accompany this statement with sundry qualifications. It would, moreover, have been more applicable to the present condition of her countrymen to remind them that political generalizing is even more useless for constructive purposes than blood and iron. That the ordinary mass of Frenchmen have hardly advanced a step in political education during the last ten years, is not to be wondered at when one of their most influential thinkers has still nothing better to offer a distracted society than the empty professions of a past generation of socialists. If our forefathers had set themselves down to found political and social Utopias, instead of practical and intelligible self-governing communities, we should certainly have been shipwrecked on the same rocks as we have seen France so frequently strike. Nothing short of absolute perfection has ever been sufficient to engage the enthusiasm of a certain class of French republicans. In seeking the unattainable, they have missed the imperfect good that lay within their reach, and have thus embodied a great historical lesson for all dispassionate theorists and their disciples.

A Cruise Round the World.

A history of the cruise round the World, lately made by a British flying squadron, has just been published, and reveals some odd statistics. Such a trip is commonly supposed to be a very delightful thing, and, to most school-boys in particular, it has a perpetual fascination. The sailors of the flying squadron, however, appear to have taken quite an opposite view of it. In fact, they were continually trying to desert. Either the charms of the ports at which they touched, or the discomforts of their ships, were too great for the resolution of these mariners, who left in such numbers that the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is impossible not to feel thankful that the ships of the squadron were not left in some remote corner of the world without any crews to navigate them home. The desertions began at Bahia. At Rio de Janeiro eleven men cleared out together. At Montevideo twelve got away, and the same number at the Cape of Good Hope. These losses were nothing, however, to those which awaited the squadron at Melbourne. The ships left that place for Sydney with 158 fewer men than they took there. Those who saw the bay or harbor of San Francisco in 1849, may remember a more vivid and wholesale example of the force of this temptation to desert. Whole fleets, almost literally forsaken, lay rotting at anchor there. Probably no such spectacle was ever witnessed since ships were built. It was as if some sudden and awful pestilence had stricken down the entire crews of hundreds of vessels together, and had left them floating there as silently and idly as if they had been so many "paint-ships upon a painted ocean."

It is certainly not a little strange that with all their precautions, the captains of the flying squadron should have lost so many men in Australia, and it is equally strange that of all these runaways only eight were recovered. Ships-of-war differ, of course, from merchantmen in their facilities for restraining desertion, and also in their power to reclaim men who have run away. The matter is, however, partly explained by the fact that the Australian lawyers discovered that the police had no authority to send deserters in custody from one colony to another. The squadron lost twenty-seven more sailors at Sydney, none of whom were ever got back. There were afterwards desertions in New-Zealand, Japan, Vancouver's Island, Honolulu and Valparaiso, swelling the total loss by desertion during the cruise to over three hundred men. Perhaps their diet had something to do with; for it will interest disappointed followers of BANTING, as well as those who study naval affairs, to know that the average weight of those who completed this trip round the world was seriously diminished. Just after leaving England, twenty-five grown officers, seventy marines and two hundred and sixty-nine seamen were weighed, and found to average 151.79 pounds. The same persons, as nearly as possible, were weighed when close to England on the return passage, and found to average but 145.94 pounds. This shows a loss of nearly six pounds each, or about four per cent. It is asserted in the published *Summary* that the effect of the cruise was to stunt the physical development of the boys, and to reduce the stamina of the men, and as this was not attended by ill health, but rather the contrary, it is to be inferred that such a voyage is at least unfavorable to corpulence.

In considering this inference, it should not be forgotten that the ships making the cruise were steamers; and steamers, more especially the vibratory screws, produce certain peculiar effects upon the system that sailing vessels have not. The Medical Committee, which has so long been investigating the effect on the system of daily or continuous railway traveling, have reported very unfavorably upon it. The Committee declare, that is to say, that the strain and wear and tear of the nerves involved in continual locomotion of this sort are, in most cases, prejudicial to the general health. Obesity is, of course, likely to be reduced by such a cause, and it is natural to suppose that the effects on the human frame of continued movement by steam on the water may bear some analogy to those on land. The experience of the Flying Squadron, at all events, confirms this view; and consequently stout people who are anxious to reduce their weight, and can afford to give time and money for such an object, should by all means try a cruise round the World in a screw steamer.

Spectral Faces.

In more common-place regions than Nevada, the spectacle of the earth vomiting forth steam from a hundred fissures would be considered remarkable, and to the average mind a speedy cessation of the alarming jets would seem very desirable. But use creates necessity, and the good people around Virginia City feel as much perturbation at the sudden stoppage of their steam-boat springs as elsewhere might be caused by their beginning. "Steam," impressively says a local journal, "has rushed from these crevices and flues ever since the eyes of white men first rested upon the spot," and now that the phenomenon has ceased to show itself, the gravest consequences are apprehended by the denizens of the neighborhood. A grand explosion of the world is the mildest result looked forward to by the editor of the Virginia City *Enterprise*. Let us hope that when the blow does come he may meet it with proper fortitude, so that

> Si fractus illabatur orbis,
> Impavidum ferient ruinœ.

In other parts of the country, nature has been acting in no less erratic and unaccountable a manner. Scarcely in the memory of man have earthquakes been more general, tornados more frequent or more fierce, or floods more destructive. Never at any time have we had more wonderful seers prophesying evil to come. And, to complete our uneasiness, those unaccountable faces, which we had fondly hoped were indigenous to the window-panes of Milan, appear to be spreading themselves over the entire State of Ohio, and bid fair to convert every street in the country into a spectral art gallery. Mr. E. W. ALEXANDER writes to the Sandusky *Register* that on one window of a single saw-mill in North Fairfield, Huron County, Ohio, he has discovered no less than twelve of these pictures, representing every variety of sex, species, and condition of life. There are ancient philosophers and pretty women, there are horses and cats, and, as in Milan, there are many portraits of WASHINGTON in his old age. It is evident, therefore, that these ghostly photographers are at least patriotic, and that is some comfort. Besides, there is "a group of two persons—one a man with a hat on—the other a female, whose face occurs immediately in front of the man, both looking out of the window." This is a combination which the most skillful of earthly artists might find some difficulty in reproducing with sufficient distinctness.

It is no discredit to Mr. ALEXANDER that he was puzzled by these unaccountable Washingtons and casual pictorial cats. He applied for aid to his learned friend Dr. FAUST, "who is no visionary, but a profound man who believes in the reign of law," and who surely, if any man living, should have been able to solve the mystery. But whether his crafty Mentor had failed him, or he was absorbed in meditations on his Margaret, the profound doctor appears to have been able to render no more practical help than the rather vague assurance that his impressions agreed in the main with Mr. ALEXANDER'S. Of several other persons whose attention our industrious informant called to these pictures, it is recorded that "some can see them, and some cannot."

Mr. ALEXANDER, we should add, expressly disclaims having "any theory or belief about the matter," and declines to commit himself further than the discreet admission that "he looks upon the phenomena as something very strange." But he throws out various suggestions bristling with mysterious terrors, and which, taken in conjunction with the various other abnormal occurrences referred to, prepare us for startling events. Something he hints of a mighty expansion of the atmosphere of the sun, which might produce these results by natural means. We learn that "the vail which has so long shrouded the future from man is about to be lifted," and as if this were not enough, "that the old order of things has passed its culmination; that the new dispensation is being ushered in." If the information of these seers is to be depended on, it becomes us to put our houses in order, and to resign ourselves to the new dispensation of figured window panes and aerial photography. What occult connection may exist between these uncanny portraits and natural theology we have yet to learn, but no doubt, in time, Mr. ALEXANDER, Dr. FAUST, and the other prophets will endeavor to enlighten us. Although we regard the prospect with certain forebodings now, the time may come when we shall feel as uncomfortable to be deprived of our illustrated windows as the people of Nevada at the loss of the steam-boat springs.

Mr. Wendell Phillips and the Press.

At the first meeting of the Reform League, held in this City, yesterday, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was the principal speaker. He introduced the resolutions, and addressed both the morning and evening sessions. Mr. PHILLIPS, as everybody knows, is an agitator by nature, and on all subjects his views are extreme. His denunciations are not always just; many of his suggestions are impracticable, and if they were acted upon, they would be found to produce greater evils than those which they were intended to remedy. The power of money in this country, for instance, is very great, and corporations are guilty of many of the acts which Mr. PHILLIPS charges against them. Their influence is felt in legislation, and it is generally an influence adverse to the people. As a remedy, Mr. PHILLIPS proposes to abolish corporations, and with them banks, railroads and steam-ship lines. This is going to the "root of the matter," with a vengeance. It happens, however, that these associations are indispensable for the business of mankind. The work must be done, and it can only be done by capital combined in corporations. The Government could not assume their duties without involving corruption equal to that of which Mr. PHILLIPS complains. Again, the Press is everywhere the great instrument for reforming abuses, although Mr. PHILLIPS is pleased to underrate its influence. Because a portion of it is venal, the institution itself must not be condemned. We have had a fresh example recently of the fact that corrupt men know and fear the power of the Press, and hence they have contrived the passage of a law to shackle it. Much good may and doubtless does come from such agitation as that of Mr. PHILLIPS. But a meeting, though addressed by the most eloquent speakers, exercises but a small influence when compared with that of a newspaper. Where the speaker is heard by a single person, the newspaper is read by a thousand. The pamphlet to which Mr. PHILLIPS attributes so much influence is read by very few. If reformers are in earnest in their wish to abolish abuses, if they mean what they say, the most effective means of assistance at their disposal is the independent Press, whose words reach every circle, and whose columns are always open to appeals intended for the public good. In the publicity which we give to Mr. PHILLIPS' speech today he may find some justification for the existence of newspapers.

MINOR TOPICS.

One mischievous result of the fragmentary dispatches sent from Washington relative to the new Treaty has been to cause misunderstanding concerning the provisions of the document. It is now quite certain that the claims of British subjects against our Government for damages sustained during the rebellion are *not* put upon the same footing as the *Alabama* claims. Such claims are to be decided by a distinct Board—the *Alabama* claims standing alone, and the English Government having authorized an expression of regret—which is as near to an apology as great powers ever go—that the occasion for these claims should ever have been given. Thus one obvious objection to the Treaty disappears. The instrument appears to have given great satisfaction to the American members of the High Commission, and the people everywhere will hear with pleasure that there is, at least, an excellent prospect of the tedious and protracted *Alabama* negotiations coming to an end. Mr. SEWARD did his best to settle the difficulty, but circumstances were against him. The British Government seems to have made all the concessions ever demanded of it, and one source of ill-feeling between the two countries will now be got rid of.

We publish today the full text of the infamous "Amendments to the Code of Procedure," smuggled by the Tammany leaders through the Legislature in its last hours, for the purpose of suppressing liberty of opinion and criticism in this City. We ask any fair-minded man to read these amendments, and judge for himself of the character of "politicians" who were capable of devising so great an outrage upon the people. The Mayor is a lawyer—what does he think of his friends' work? He has numerous newspapers at his beck and call, and he can as easily put forward his opinions in them on a legal point as he can issue an order for cowardly attacks on private character. Are the men who are capable of passing this monstrous act fit to be intrusted with supreme power in this City and State? Democrats are not less interested than Republicans in answering that question. We invite the attention of our readers to the discussion at the meeting of the Bar Association last night on this subject.

The English Non-conformists have commenced their assault upon the Church of England within the House of Commons. The great spokesman of English Dissent, Mr. MIALL, moved, yesterday evening, for the separation of Church and State. When this process was completed in Ireland, it was obvious to most disinterested observers that the turn of the parent Establishment would come next. Apart from its historical significance, this movement is of vital political import to the present English Cabinet. It is one of the increasing number of radical reforms to which they are not prepared to lead the advanced wing of their adherents, and where they certainly cannot follow them. It almost seems as if British politics were becoming ripe for a new distribution of parties. Liberal and Conservative may soon follow Whig and Tory as political dividing lines, and something more closely significant of the growing division into Republicans and Monarchists take their place. The sweeping majority which the conclusion of last night's debate showed in favor of the Church Establishment only proves that, on questions of this kind, popular sentiment is at present in advance of the House of Commons.

Now that Fort Issy has certainly been captured by the Government troops, and Fort Vanvres appears about to share the same fate, we may expect to hear without much further delay of the long-deferred general assault upon Paris. A complete investment of the city from Genevillers to Issy, means the military command over a semi-circle of about ten miles. In extending their line of attack to so formidable an extent, the Versailles Generals have probably followed the cautious counsels of their ministerial directors, who have been, throughout, exceedingly desirous to afford the Communists time for repentance. Should the same dilatory and temporizing tactics prevail in dealing with their opponents and their claims, after Paris has submitted, its submission may prove more fatal to the continued authority of M. THIERS than its successful resistance.

The result in Connecticut is practically settled; 560 voters of the Fourth Ward of New-Haven have sworn before the Legislative Investigating Committee that they voted for Mr. JEWELL. This is within nineteen of the number which the Moderator returned, and which should have been found in the ballot-box when opened in the presence of the Committee. The frauds which have been so successfully perpetrated in the State of New-York cannot be carried out in Connecticut. The will of the Democracy to succeed by means of fraud is the same in both States, but, fortunately, the law is not quite impotent yet in the latter.

Even at the risk of having another tirade from Mr. SUMNER, it would be highly desirable to convince the rebellious faction of the United States of Colombia that their insignificance does not warrant the expectation of being able to insult us with impunity. About a fortnight ago, the insurgents of Chiriqui, who elected a certain President ZERREVA as the representative of a new Government, captured the steamer *Montijo*, belonging to this country. They have now notified our Consul that he need not send a Government vessel to claim her, as she will not be given up. This handful of obscure revolutionists have evidently come to the conclusion that our consistently respectful treatment of their parent Government has resulted from weakness instead of a sense of justice. For the safety of American subjects in that quarter, they cannot be too soon undeceived.

It is satisfactory to find that the Police authorities recognize the necessity of rooting out the palatial establishments devoted to faro, as well as the humbler abodes of keno. The great mass of this community will applaud and sustain anything like an honest and thorough warfare against the dens of iniquity that flourish among us in defiance of law. The knowledge of how closely Tammany politicians are identified with many of these has the natural effect, however, of making people slightly incredulous as to any prospect of a thorough and impartial crusade against them. The selection of the establishments to be cleared out will, therefore, be watched with considerable interest, and any good which might be accomplished by such raids will be completely neutralized should political fidelity be found a reliable security against justice.

Virginia is urging her claims on the attention of immigrants. The State possesses many natural advantages, and an abundance of cheap and unoccupied land. This land is not, as many suppose, worn out, but much of it has never been cultivated. Markets are easy of access, and the profits of agriculture, though not large, are reasonably certain. The Valley of the Shenandoah is considered the garden of the State, but there are other portions of it equally as good. The worn-out lands are situated in that portion of the State which was earliest settled, and many of the abandoned tracts have lain fallow so long that nature has restored them. Land has not been worked according to Northern and Western ideas of farming, and could, with proper cultivation, be made to yield large returns. Good land is higher than in the West, but the difference in price is compensated for by nearness to market and many other advantages which an old State has over a new one. If the people of Virginia will be as tolerant of political opinions as they are generous in their offers of land, the State ought to attract its fair share of immigration.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"RANK" AT LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

A drama called "Rank" was played last night for the first time at the above theatre. "Rank" is imputed on the bills to no author, but, from intrinsic evidence, it is probably an American adaptation of an English novel. The main object of the piece is to depict the worth of the lowly and the unworthiness of the exalted. In other words, "Rank" is a fresh effort to show that rich and educated people are of necessity base, as well as idiotic, and that refined feelings and lofty aspirations are the peculiar attributes of poverty and ignorance. This popular and ennobling theory is set forth in three rather long acts, which are plentifully bestrewed with the fustian naturally expected in such a framework. *Miles Hubb*, the hero, is acted with appreciative energy by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE. The character recalls, by turns, *Zekiel Homespun*, *Solon Shingle* and *Sir Thomas Clifford*. Mr. CLARKE has prepared for it a composite dialect, which has the merit of considerable originality; and he hoodwinks and browbeats the vile and silly swells with whom he comes in contact, and who have been guilty of the atrocious crime of being born, if not educated, like gentlemen, in the most delightful manner imaginable. Miss LINA EDWIN does her best with an *ingenue* to which she is singularly illadapted, and Mr. EYTINGE as *Lord Plateglass* gives an accurate and carefully-studied picture of a member of the swell mob. We may add of the *Hon. Jocelyn Rakes* of Mr. EDWIN WYNDHAM, that, while creditable, he hardly attained, last night, to the elaborate finish and painstaking fidelity of his companion. "Rank" was excellently put on the stage, and was received by a full house with hearty proofs of satisfaction. The piece will be, we presume, indefinitely repeated, for it certainly has many and positive elements of popularity.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Ernani" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. It is a long time since this highly-dramatic work was recited in New-York, and the additional charm residing in compositions that have escaped the disfigurement inflicted in previous brief seasons will, therefore, inform it. Besides, it is likely that the interpretation will be thoroughly satisfying. Signor VILLANI, Signor ORLANDINI, Signor SUSINI and Mme. STATES are the artists. They form a very vigorous quartet.

GERMAN OPERA.

The final representations of the present season of German Opera at the Stadt Theatre are now summoning to the east side the few *dilettanti* who have until now neglected to seek and discover the beauties of "Lohengrin," and to refresh their memories as to the melodies and superbly-effective instrumentation of "L'Africaine." Both these works will be withdrawn after this week.

RETURN OF MISS ANNA MEHLIG.

Miss ANNA MEHLIG, whose piano performances during the last few months have delighted the lovers of music throughout the United States, is about to return to this City. She announces a matinée concert at Steinway Hall for Wednesday next. The lady will be the soloist of the occasion, and Mr. THOMAS' orchestra will supply the more massive contributions needed to make up an attractive programme. Miss MEHLIG is welcome back. Audiences can ill afford to lose sight, for a protracted period, of the most finished pianist of the day, and we hope that her promised entertainment will give such evidence of an appreciation of this fact as to suggest for the future a more generous display of her talent in New-York.

PERSONAL.

Miss PAULINE CANISSA sails for Europe today, by the *Java*. She is to sing in London, under Mr. MAPLESON'S management, in June and July, and will return to the United States at the end of August.

ANNIVERSARIES.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

Association Hall was filled, last evening, on the occasion of the anniversary exercises of the American and Foreign Christian Union. WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., presided.

Addresses giving a very flattering account of mission work in all parts of the world were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Crosby, Kalopothakes, James, Merwin and Foss. The Treasurer, Mr. T. S. YOUNG, read his report, which showed that during the year now closed the Board has received through ordinary channels of individual and church contributions, $71,736 31; from legacies, $11,961 65; from publications, $1,733 49; and to meet emergencies in the work by sale of invested securities, $7,073 41; in all, $93,677 55. The decrease upon the previous year in actual cash receipts was nearly thirteen per cent. The expenditures have been as follows:

In missionary labor, $63,356 48; missions in Mexico and South America, $26,199 71; in Europe, $19,908 34; in the United States, (including one-half of expenses of district secretaries,) $17,248 43; in publications, $11,374 07; and in expenses of management, collection and disbursements, $17,463 07.

The meeting was closed with an appropriate prayer and hymn, at nearly 10 o'clock.

The Howard Mission.

The tenth anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers was held last evening at the Academy of Music. Long before the time announced for the exercises to begin, the building was completely filled and many hundreds were unable to obtain an entrance. The programme consisted of singing by the children, accompanied both by the piano and by Grafulla's Band. This included the Grand Hallelujah Chorus and several anthems, all of which were delivered with admirable sweetness and skill. The Treasurer's report showed that the expenses for the past year amounted to $50,976 34, leaving a balance on hand of $578 62. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Mr. A. S. Hatch and Mr. William Phelps. A collection also was taken up in behalf of the Mission with the most favorable results, one gentleman giving $1,000.

Coming Anniversaries.

The New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society will hold its thirty-eighth anniversary at the Asylum, Eighty-eighth-street, Fifth-avenue, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will meet this morning at 10½ o'clock, at Steinway Hall. Mary A. Livermore, Moses Coit Tyler, Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Grace Greenwood and others will address the meeting. At the evening session Mary A. Livermore, Grace Greenwood, Lucy Stone and others will speak.

Mercantile Library Association—Stormy Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association last evening was throughout a perfect tumult. A "Reform Party" circulated printed statements charging the directors with "shameless corruption." When it came to a division, however, the majority proved to be ten to one against them. The annual reports were all read and accepted, and the officers were tendered a vote of thanks for the faithful performance of their duties, the opposition all the time keeping up a tremendous uproar. The total income of the Association for the year, the largest ever it received, is $60,517 38. The total number of books circulated during the year was 269,604 volumes, an increase over last year of 34,919 volumes, and the number of volumes in the Library is ever 127,237, an increase of 11,416 volumes during the year.

A Message From the Sea—The Lost Steamer City of Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, May 9.

The following is a copy of a paper picked up on the shore at Shediac, on the south-east coast of New-Brunswick, and telegraphed to this city yesterday:

> March 21, 1870.—*City of Boston*.—Ship sinking; over half full now. Good-by all. Look after my boy.
> (Signed) THOMPSON.
> "Be gone in two hours.

The original paper is in the hands of a Catholic priest at Shediac, who sent the above despatch to his brother, a member of the Bar in this city. A copy was also sent to the agent of the Inman line. The name signed to the paper appears in the list of passengers by the *City of Boston*. This ill-fated steam-ship, it will be remembered, sailed from Halifax in March, 1870, and was never heard from afterward.

AMENDING THE CODE.

Full Text of the Proposed Amendments to the Code of Procedure.

The Precise Nature of the Bill Passed by the Legislature.

Exactly What Changes Are to be Made and How They Are Accomplished—An Interesting Document for Litigants.

The following is a correct copy of the iniquitous bill passed by the last Legislature relative to the code of legal procedure, and which extraordinary measure is now before Gov. HOFFMAN for his signature. No one who is interested in the purity of our civil Courts should fail to read carefully the changes to adroitly proposed by the men who seek to grasp every vestige of power in this City and State:

AN ACT to Amend an Act entitled an Act to Simplify and Abridge the Practice, Pleadings and Proceedings of the Courts of this State:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—Section eleven of the act entitled an act to amend an act to simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings and proceedings of the Courts of this State, passed April 12, 1848, and the acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, is hereby amended by striking out the fourth subdivision of said eleventh section.

SEC. 2.—Section thirteen of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

13. The Court of Appeals may by general rules provide what cause shall have a preference on the calendar.

On a second and each subsequent appeal to the Court of Appeals, or when an appeal has once been dismissed for defect or irregularity, the cause shall be placed upon the calendar, as of the time of filing the first appeal, and may be noticed and put on the calendar for any succeeding term; and whenever in any action or proceeding in which the people of this State, or any State officer, civil or military, or any board of State officers, civil or military, is or are sole plaintiff or defendant, an appeal has been or shall be brought from any judgment or order for or against him or them, in any Court, such appeal shall have a preference in the Supreme Court, and in the Court of Appeals, and may be moved by either party out of the order on the calendar. And actions in which one or two or more plaintiffs or defendants shall have died pending the action, and the pendency of the action prevents a final settlement of the estate of the deceased party, shall be preferred on the calendar.

SEC. 3. Sec 33 of said act is hereby amended by adding to the first subdivision thereof the words "*except that in the City and County of New-York all actions for the foreclosure of mortgages or the partition of real estate shall be brought only in the Supreme Court.*"

The second subdivision of the said 33d section is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. To all other actions where all the defendants reside or are personally served with the summons within those cities respectively, or where one or more of several defendants, jointly liable on contract reside, or are personally served with the summons within those cities respectively, except in the case of Mayors' and Recorders' Courts of cities, which Courts shall only have jurisdiction where all the defendants reside within the cities in which such Courts are respectively situated.

And any action or proceeding pending in any Mayor's or Recorder's Court in which the Judge is for any cause incapable of acting, may by such Court be transmitted to the County Court of the county, and thereupon the papers therein on file in the Mayor's or Recorder's Court shall be transmitted to the County Court, which thenceforth shall have jurisdiction of such action or proceeding.

The Supreme Court may, upon motion made in said Supreme Court, remove into that Court any action or proceeding, and in any stage thereof, heretofore or hereafter to be brought in the Superior Court, or the Court of Common Pleas, in the City of New-York, with the like effect as if said action or proceeding had originally been brought in the Supreme Court; and this provision shall extend and apply to any motion for such removal heretofore made in any such action or proceeding; and the said Supreme Court may also, after issue joined, upon motion of any party, or of its own motion, send to said Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas, any action on contract heretofore brought or hereafter to be brought in said Supreme Court; and upon any order of removal from said Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas being made by said Supreme Court, and on filing a certified copy of such order with the Clerk of the Court from which the action or proceeding shall have been ordered to be removed, the action or proceeding shall be deemed to be removed into the Supreme Court, which shall proceed therein as if the same had originally been commenced there, and the Clerk of the Court from which such removal shall have been ordered, shall forthwith deliver to the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, subject to the order of the Supreme Court, all process, pleadings and proceedings relating to such action or proceeding; and whenever any action shall have been ordered to be sent to the Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas by the said Supreme Court, the Clerk of the Supreme Court shall forthwith, upon the entry of the order, send all process, pleadings and proceedings relating to such action to the Clerk of the Court to which the said action shall have been ordered to be sent, and all further proceedings therein shall be had in the said Court to which the same shall have been so sent.

SEC. 4. Section 91 of said act is hereby amended by adding the following as subdivision 7:

7. In each and every of the foregoing subdivisions of this section, where an action has been commenced, or may hereafter be commenced before a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction of the subject matter involved, within the time prescribed by this section, and such Justice shall die before the final decision and determination of said action, the time in which an action may be commenced and prosecuted for the cause of action involved before some other Court or officer having jurisdiction, shall be extended sixty days from the expiration of said six years. And in case said Justice shall die after the expiration of said six years, and before the final determination of said action, then an action may be commenced upon the same subject matter of cause of action embraced in the complaint filed before said deceased Justice before any other Court or officer having jurisdiction, any time within sixty days from the decease of said Justice.

SEC. 5. Section 124 of said act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "*Actions brought against a corporation, or any of its officers, by a stockholder, as such, must be tried in the county where the principal office of such corporation is situated.*"

SEC. 6. Section 132 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

132. In an action affecting the title to real property, the plaintiff, at the time of filing the complaint, or at any time afterward, or whenever a warrant of attachment, under chapter 4, of title 7, part 2 of this Code, shall be issued, or at any time afterward, the plaintiff or a defendant, when he sets up an affirmative cause of action in his answer, and demands a substantive relief at the time of filing his answer, or any time afterward, if the same be intended to affect real estate, may file with the Clerk of each county in which the property is situated a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action, and the description of the property in that county affected thereby; and if the action be for the foreclosure of a mortgage, such notice must be filed twenty days before judgment, and must contain the date of the mortgage, the parties thereto, and the time and place of recording the same.

From the time of filing and indexing, as hereinafter provided only, shall the pendency of the action be constructive notice to a purchaser or incumbrancer of the property affected thereby; and every person whose conveyance or incumbrance is subsequently executed or subsequently recorded, shall be deemed a subsequent purchaser or incumbrancer, and shall be bound by all proceedings taken after the filing of such notice, to the same extent as if he were made a party to the action.

For the purposes of this section, *an action shall be deemed to be pending from the time of filing such notice, provided, however, that said notice shall be of no avail in favor of the plaintiff in any such action, unless it shall be followed by the first publication of the summons or an order therefor*, or by the personal service thereof on a defendant within sixty days after such filing. No such notice, filed after the passage of this act, shall hereafter be such constructive notice, until the same shall be indexed by the Clerk, as required by law; and while the same shall remain not canceled, as hereinafter provided, or to any person except a purchaser or incumbrancer, from, through or under some person named in the said index as a plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, in such action, his heirs, devisees or assigns. And the Court in which the said action was commenced may, in its discretion, at any time after the action, as to all or any of the defendants therein, shall be settled, discontinued, or dismissed, or final judgment therein rendered against the plaintiff or against the defendant filing such notice, or abated as provided in section number 121, on application of any person aggrieved, and in good cause shown and on such notice as shall be directed or approved by the Court, order the notice authorized by this section to be canceled of record by the Clerk of any county in whose office the same may have been filed or recorded; and such cancellation shall be made by an indorsement to that effect on the margin of the record which shall refer to the order, and by inserting the word "canceled" in said index opposite to the name of every defendant or plaintiff, as the case may be, as to whom such action shall have been so settled, discontinued, dismissed, abated, or finally determined, and for which the Clerk shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents. But no such order shall be made while any appeal from such discontinuance, dismissal, or final judgment shall be pending; nor shall any such order of cancellation be obeyed by the Clerk within thirty days after the granting thereof, or during the pending of any appeal therefrom, of which a written notice signed by the appellant or his attorney shall have been filed with such Clerk. And when any plaintiff or defendant shall file such a notice, and the right or title set up or asserted by him shall be of such a nature that all such purchasers and incumbrancers as aforesaid would be bound by law to take notice of the same, whether such action were pending or not, a similar order for the cancellation of such notice may be made as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Section 185 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section, as the same now reads, the following: "But before the Sheriff shall be required to execute any such order, the plaintiff shall pay to said Sheriff, for each defendant named in said order, the sum of $2 50, which shall be in addition to the fees now allowed to the Sheriff by law."

SEC. 8. Section 227 of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

227. In an action for the recovery of money only, against a corporation created by or under the laws of any other State, Government or country, or against a defendant who is not a resident of this State, or against a defendant who has absconded or concealed himself, or whenever any person or corporation is about to remove any of his or its property from this State, or has assigned, disposed of, or secreted, or is about to assign, dispose of or secrete any of his or its property, with intent to defraud creditors as hereinafter mentioned, the plaintiff, at the time of issuing the summons or at any time afterward, may have the property of such defendants or corporation attached in the manner hereinafter prescribed, as a security for the satisfaction of such judgment as the plaintiff may recover; and for the purposes of this section an action shall be deemed commenced when the summons is issued, provided, however, that personal service of such summons shall be made or publication thereof commenced within thirty days.

SEC. 9. Section 232 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, as the same now reads, the following:

"But before the Sheriff shall be required to execute any such warrant of attachment, the plaintiff shall pay to said Sheriff, for each defendant named in such warrant, a sum of $2 50, and for each copy of the warrant to be served according to section 235, the further sum of $2 50; which fees shall be in addition to the fees now allowed to the Sheriff by law."

SEC. 10.—Section 238 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

238. The actions herein authorized to be brought by the Sheriff, shall, on the request of the plaintiff, be prosecuted by said Sheriff, upon the delivery to him of an undertaking, executed by two sufficient sureties to be approved by him, to the effect that the plaintiff will indemnify him from and against all damages, costs, counsel fees and expenses, in, or on account of such action, not exceeding the sum of $1,000. And if in any action so brought by the Sheriff, any judgment or order should be made or rendered against him, the plaintiff may request and require the Sheriff to take an appeal from such order or judgment on delivering to him a like additional undertaking in the like sum, to be executed by two sufficient sureties to be approved in like manner, which undertaking shall be to the effect that the plaintiff will indemnify the Sheriff from and against all damages, costs, counsel fees, and expenses in, or on account of, such appeal. The sureties shall in either case, when required by the Sheriff, justify by making an affidavit that each is a householder, or freeholder, within this State, and worth $2,000 over and above all debts, demands, and liabilities.

SEC. 11. Section 273 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

273. In all cases of reference, the Court shall appoint one or more referees, not exceeding three, who shall be free from exception. And no Judge or Justice of any Court shall sit as referee in any action pending in the Court of which he is Judge or Justice, and not already referred unless the parties otherwise stipulate. The referee or referees shall make and deliver a report within sixty days from the time the action shall be finally submitted, unless the Court or a Judge or Justice thereof shall extend the time, and in default thereof, and before the report is delivered, either party may serve notice upon the opposite party that he elects to end the reference, and thereupon the action shall proceed as though no reference had been ordered, and the referee shall not in such case be entitled to any fees.

SEC. 12. Section 283 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

283.—Writs of execution for the enforcement of judgments as now used, are modified in conformity to this title, and the party in whose favor judgment has been heretofore or shall hereafter be given, and in case of his death his personal representative duly appointed may at any time within ten years after the entry of judgment, proceed to enforce the same as prescribed by this title.

Section 284 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows;

SEC. 284. After the lapse of ten years from the entry of judgment, an execution can be issued only by leave of the Court upon motion, with personal notice to the adverse party, unless he be absent or non-resident, or cannot be found to make such service, in which case such service may be made by publication or in such other manner as the Court shall direct. Such leave shall not be given unless it be established by the oath of the parties or other satisfactory proof that the judgment, or some part thereof, remains unsatisfied and due. Such leave shall not be necessary when execution has been issued on the judgment within the ten years, and returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

When judgment shall have been rendered in a Court of Justice of the Peace, or in a Justice or other inferior Court in a city, and docketed in the office of the Clerk of the County, the application for leave to issue execution must be to the County Court of the county where the judgment was rendered, or in the City and County of New-York, to the Court of Common Pleas of that City and county.

SEC. 14. Section 28 of the said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, as the same now reads, the following: "At the time of delivering any execution to a Sheriff or Coroner, the party issuing the same shall pay to such Sheriff or Coroner for each defendant named in such execution the sum of $2 50, which shall be in addition to the fees now allowed to Sheriffs and Coroners by law."

SECTION 15.—Section 327 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Whenever an appeal shall be pending from a judgment, or it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the party against whom such judgment shall have been rendered intends to appeal therefrom, and it shall also appear that the effect of such judgment would be to place the parties to the action in a position, in respect to the subject-matter of the action, such that their rights to the same could not be reinstated in case of a reversal, it shall be the duty of the Court to stay all proceedings in respect to the matters in controversy during the pendency of said appeal, and to make such other provision by the appointment of a receiver, or otherwise, as shall preserve and protect the rights of all parties in respect to the same."

SEC. 16.—Section 331 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "331. The appeal to Court of Appeals, under subdivisions 2 and 3 of section 11 of this act, must be taken within sixty days after written notice of the order shall have been given to the party appealing. Every other appeal allowed by the second and third chapters of this title must be taken within two years after the judgment shall be perfected by filing the judgment roll."

SEC. 17. Section 343 of the said act is hereby amended by adding thereto as follows: "When an appeal has been perfected, and the security necessary to stay proceedings has been filed, and the sureties approved, or not excepted to in due time, any levy that may have been made under the judgment, shall be discharged and the property taken thereunder shall be restored."

SECTION 18.—Section 348 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "348. In the Supreme Court the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and the Court of Common Pleas for the City of New-York, an appeal upon the law may be taken to the General Term from a judgment entered upon the report of the referees or the direction of a single Judge of the same Court, in all cases, and upon the fact when the trial is by the Court or referees; such an appeal shall not, however, be effectual for any purpose, unless security be given as upon an appeal to the Court of Appeals. No action shall be commenced upon any undertaking given or to be given in pursuance to the provisions of this section, until ten days after the service of notice upon the adverse party, of the entry of the order or judgment affirming the judgment appealed from. And in case an appeal has been or shall be taken to the Court of Appeals from such order or judgment of affirmance, and security given according to law, no action shall be commenced or recovery had, upon any undertaking given or to be given, in pursuance of the provisions of this section, until after the final determination of such appeal."

SEC. 19.—Section 349 of the said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "349. An appeal may in like manner, and within the same time, be taken from any order, whether discretionary or not, made at a Special Term, or by a single Judge of the same Court, or by a County Judge, or by any Recorder's Court of any city, in any stage of the action, including proceedings supplementary to the execution, and may be thereupon reviewed in the following cases:

1. When the order grants or refuses, continues or modifies a provisional remedy.

2. When it grants or refuses a new trial, or when it sustains or overrules a demurrer, or grants or refuses a motion to change the place of trial, or for the correction of a pleading, or for the inspection of documents, or for a trial by jury or referees, or for an extra allowance.

3. When it involves the merits of the action, or some part thereof, or affects a substantial right.

4. When the order in effect determines the action and prevents a judgment from which an appeal may be taken.

5. When the order is made upon a summary application in an action after judgment, and affects a substantial right."

SEC. 20.—Subdivision 3 of Section 366 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "3. Upon an issue of fact being so joined, the Court shall proceed to hear the same tried by a jury in the same manner as issues joined in the Supreme Court; and the said Court may direct and compel a reference in the same cases in said Courts, including actions pending in said Courts of Appeal, as is provided in section 271 of this act relative to actions in the Supreme Court."

SEC. 21.—Section 388 of the said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "388. Either party may exhibit to the other, or to his attorney, at any time before the trial, any paper material to the action, and request an admission in writing of its genuineness. If the adverse party, or his attorney, fail to give the admission within four days after the request, and if the party exhibiting the papers be afterward put to expense in order to prove its genuineness, and the same be finally proved or admitted upon the trial, such expense to be ascertained at the trial, shall be paid by the party refusing the admission, unless it appear to the satisfaction of the Court that there were good reasons for the refusal. The Court before which an action is pending, may, before the trial and for good cause shown, upon due notice, order either party to give to the other, within a specified time, a copy, or permission to take a copy, of any entries in books, papers or documents in his possession or under his control, constituting material and necessary evidence relative to the merits of the action or the defense thereof. If compliance with the order be refused, the Court, on motion, may exclude the paper from being given in evidence, or strike out the pleading of the party refusing, or preclude him from proving upon the trial any matter in respect to which the paper is evidence, and no production or inspection of books or papers shall be compelled except as herein provided."

SEC. 22.—Section 391 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "391. The examination instead of being had at the trial, as provided in the last section, may be had at any time before the trial, at the option of the party claiming it, before a Judge of the Court or a County Judge, on a previous notice to the party to be examined, and any other adverse party, of at least five days, unless for good cause shown, the Judge order otherwise. But the party to be examined shall not be compelled to attend in any other county than that of his residence or where he may be served with a summons for his attendance. And no such examination shall be allowed when it appears probable that it would not be allowed at the trial, nor shall such examination be allowed to extend to matters to which it appears probable that it would not be allowed to extend upon the trial."

SEC. 23. The fourth subdivision of section 401 of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 4. "Motions upon notice must be made within the district in which the action is triable, or in a county adjoining such district, except that when the action is triable in the First Judicial District the motion must be made therein, and no motion upon notice can be made in the First Judicial District in an action triable elsewhere.

SEC. 24. The said act is hereby amended by adding thereto an additional title, to be known as title sixteen, as follows: "Conferring power upon Courts of Record, and every Judge or Justice of any such Court to punish for contempts."

Every Court of Record, and every Judge or Justice of any Court of Record, shall have the like power which Courts of Record, or a Judge or Justice thereof possessed at Common Law, to punish as for a contempt of Court, any person or persons for any act, matter or thing for which Courts of Record or a Judge or Justice thereof could at Common Law punish any person or persons as for a contempt of Court; and the proceedings for contempt shall be had and conducted in such manner as the Court, or Judge, or Justice shall direct, and the punishment, which may include fine or imprisonment, or both, shall be in the discretion of the Court, or Judge or Justice, before whom the proceeding is had.

And all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby, so far as Courts of Record and Judges or Justices thereof are concerned, repealed.

SEC. 25. This act shall apply to actions and proceedings now pending, as well as to such as may hereafter be brought, and shall take effect immediately.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Night—The Bill to Amend the Code—Judge Edmonds Added to the Committee to Wait upon the Governor.

The Bar Association held a regular meeting pursuant to adjournment last evening, Mr. EVARTS in the chair. The Treasurer reported:

Receipts to date	$42,529 16
Expended to date for all purposes except library	35,994 47
Amount remaining to credit of fund	$6,534 69
Library fund recorded to date	$12,953 92
Expended for books, &c	12,545 76
Leaving to credit of fund	$408 16
Subscriptions yet to be received	350 00
Total	$758 16
Estimated amount to be received for annual dues, about	$3,000 00

The following gentlemen were elected members: Arthur C. McDaniel, James A. Morgan, John H. V. Arnold, Albert Day, Addison G. Rice, William B. Ross, John H. Bird, William F. Shepard, Theodore F. Jackson; non-residents, William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; and Francis Kernan, of Utica.

The President announced the following as the "Committee on Extortion:" Mr. E. L. Fancher, Mr. C. Van Santvoord, Mr. B. Roelker, Mr. S. J. Glassray and Mr. D. H. Olmstead. Ex-Judge VAN VOORST introduced a resolution expressing profound sorrow for the death of GARDINER SPRING, Jr., which was carried unanimously.

Mr. EVARTS called attention to the memorial in relation to the Code amendments, and invited all who had not signed it to do so now. It was intended to send this memorial immediately. The Committee appointed had taken the necessary preliminary steps to see the Governor. They were informed, however, that he had left Albany for the City, but, as the members knew, he had stopped at Sing Sing to attend the dying bed of his father. It was known to them that his father had since died, his funeral taking place on Monday. The Committee had since telegraphed to the private Secretary of the Governor to know whether he was at the seat of Government and able to attend to public business. The answer was that he was not able to receive citizens on public business, and when he was he, the Secretary, would advise the Committee.

Mr. E. D. MCCARTHY asked if any further report was made, and was informed there was none.

Judge EDMONDS spoke of the title that gave unlimited power to the Courts to punish for contempts by fine and imprisonment at their discretion, as to what was contempt, with strong reprobation, and desired that something more active than merely remonstrance should be done by this Association. He had felt a degree of indignation against it, and desired by something more than mere protest to show the Governor that this bill should be vetoed.

Mr. NICOLL said that it was supposed that the Committee would have seen the Governor, and urged personally on him the objections which were so prominent to the bill, but they had been prevented hitherto from doing so by events not under their or any human control.

A call was made for a reading of the resolutions, and the Secretary read them.

E. D. MCCARTHY then moved that the Committee be discharged from any further action, and that no report from them on the Code amendment be entertained. He expressed a most earnest wish that the bill might become a law.

His proposition obtained a seconder, but no vote except his own, the nays being unanimous but for his vote.

E. D. SMITH then moved that Judge EDMONDS be added to the Committee.

Judge EDMONDS wanted to know who he was to be added to.

The list of the Committee was read, and the Ex-Judge expressed his satisfaction to be in such company, and was accordingly added.

Judge VAN VORST stated that he had received a communication from a member of the Bar in Schenectady, stating the felling of the local Bar there in regard to the proposed amendments to the Code, and their pleasure at the action of the Bar Association of New-York. He had taken on himself to transmit to him a copy of the memorial prepared by this Association. He now moved that copies of the memorial be forwarded to members of the Bar in the various cities of the State, in order that they might have an opportunity to express their sentiments, and the Governor might know the unanimous feeling of the Bar of the State in relation to this, though he did not believe the Governor could sign it.

The resolution was adopted.

E. D. MCCARTHY moved for a special meeting to receive the report of the Committee on amendments to the Code. [Laughter, and no seconder.]

The meeting then adjourned.

A New Swindle—The Postage-Stamp Petitioner.

For the past few weeks, a man about forty-five years of age, shabbily dressed, has been going about the upper portion of the City with an unstamped letter addressed to John Smith, Bridgeport, Conn., and accosting each person whom he met with a request for the loan of a postage-stamp, or, in lieu of a stamp, three cents. The swindle is a mild one, but as within our notice several individuals, four of them ladies, responded to his call, the business in the course of a day must be a lucrative one. The man is of low stature, with heavy beard, and not possessed of such personal attractions as to make him a pleasing object of charity.

Shall Foster's Trial be Postponed?

It was rumored about the Courts, yesterday, that Ex-Judge STUART, the venerable counsel for FOSTER, who murdered Mr. PUTNAM, had been suddenly seized by an illness of a serious nature, and that the trial, which is set down for to-morrow morning, would probably be postponed on that account. It is said, however, that the District-Attorney will admit of no further delay, but will press for an immediate trial, even if special counsel has to be assigned by the Court.

COAL MINERS' RIOT.

A Laborers' Meeting Attacked by Miners and Women.

Reinforcement of Four Hundred Miners and a General Fight.

Stones, Clubs, Pistols and Other Weapons Resorted to—One Man Shot Through the Leg—A Young Woman Seriously Wounded.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 9.—Today the laborers met in the valley, west of Hyde Park, near Dodge Shaft, for the purpose of making arrangements to resume work. The laborers numbered about 600. While engaged in their deliberations a number of miners, belonging to the Working Men's Benevolent Association, accompanied by about 100 women, made a raid upon them. The laborers repulsed the motley crowd, and drove them from the grounds. Soon, however, the besiegers were reinforced by about 400 more, and a general fight with stones, clubs, pistols, &c., took place, and is still going on at this writing, (3 P. M.) The result was, when our reporter left the scene, that WM. GORE, a laborer, received a shot from a pistol-ball, lodging in his right leg, and shattering the bone. A step-daughter of Mr. THOS. BARROW was seriously wounded in the head by a stone thrown from the crowd of besiegers.

Additional Particulars of the Disturbance—Probably Fatal Results—Apprehensions of More Troubles.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 9.—The riot which occurred today at Hyde Park has not resulted in any loss of life, although several of the men were beaten and one shot in the head. The laborers and miners who desire to resume work were holding a meeting near Hampton Mines, when they were assaulted with stones by the wives of the miners, who resist resumption. A crowd of these miners were a little way off, urging on the women, believing that the laborers would not return the assault on females. The laborers then moved further off toward a strip of woods, but were followed up by the miners, who, in the meantime, had been greatly reiforced. The men and women then unitedly assaulted the laborers, and stones were freely used on both sides. A woman named SMITH was seriously wounded in the head by a stone, and as the affray increased in violence pistols were drawn and fired. A man named WILLIAM GOVE, one of the assaulting party, was severely wounded in the thigh. Another named MCDONALD was shot in the head, and about ten or twelve others were most brutally beaten, some of whom will probably die. The military was ordered to the scene of the disturbances, but arrived too late to do any good. This riot is generally admitted to have been only one of the results of the Working Men's Benevolent Association demonstration on Monday, when the miners were inflamed by the appeals to their passions by KEALY, the President of the General Council. Great excitement has prevailed here today. During the day a mob of several hundred rioters visited the works of MORRIS & WEEKS, and drove out the men at work there. What the end will be no one can tell. A large body of troops will arrive tomorrow, but as most of them will be from the coal regions, not much confidence is felt.

Resumption in the Centralia Colliery.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 9.—A dispatch from Ashland says the miners of Centralia Colliery went to work this morning.

WASHINGTON.

The Extra Session of the Senate—The New Treaty—A Cabinet Meeting—San Domingo—Municipal Corruption.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The extra session of the Senate will convene to-morrow, in accordance with the proclamation of the President, at 12 o'clock M. There are not many Senators yet in the city, and the prospect of a full Senate is not favorable to-night. There may be many arrivals to-morrow morning, however. The following-named Senators have arrived: Blair, Cameron, Casserly, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Kelly, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Robertson, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, and Wright. The treaty, when it is received by the Senate, will, in the usual routine manner, be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee and ordered to be printed, and the Senate will doubtless then adjourn, perhaps, till Monday. If opposition should arise the consideration of the treaty might be postponed from day to day for three days, by objections against more than one reading each day. So in view of all contingencies, the active discussion will not be likely to begin before next week. The time for taking the final vote on ratification, if not reached by Friday will be likely to extend to the following Monday or Tuesday. This depends entirely on the nature and extent of the opposition, if there should be any. If there should be no serious opposition, speeches with closed doors, and the *Globe* reporters' chairs vacant, the debate will not extend through many days, and ratification may be counted on some time next week.

The text of the treaty will doubtless soon be laid before the public, and all doubts as to its provisions removed, but meantime misapprehension in one respect ought to be dissipated. The claims of British subjects against our Government are not put on the same footing with the *Alabama* claims in any respect. A distinct tribunal for the settlement of the amount of the *Alabama* claims is provided for by the treaty, England admitting her responsibility for the damages by the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers, and expressing regret for the occurrences which gave rise to our demands. On the other hand, the claims of British subjects against our Government are precisely of the same character as the claims of our citizens against Spain, and ordinary claims, like the St. Albans raid damages, against Great Britain, and their settlement is provided for by a mixed Commission, as in the case of the Spanish and Mexican claims. This makes the acknowledgment of the difference in the two classes entirely distinct, and the claims of British subjects are not treated as an offset to the *Alabama* claims, or any portion of them. It is quite likely that our claims against Great Britain other than the *Alabama* claims will equal the claims against our Government, and these are the claims which are treated.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting, today, was attended by all the Secretaries, save ROBESON and BELKNAP. The new treaty was the subject matter of much earnest congratulation, and Secretary FISH was warmly complimented on what is believed to be an unexpectedly successful result of the negotiations. The President, who returned from a short trip to Pennsylvania last night, is said to express much confidence in the acceptance of the treaty by the Senate, and he does not hesitate to declare that it is a better result than he expected to get.

SAN DOMINGO.

A letter received here today from Col. FABENS, Minister from San Domingo to this Government, who is now in the Island States, that the report of the San Domingo Commissioners and the message of the President had been received, and translated into Spanish by publication in the *Boletin Official*. The documents gave much satisfaction, and the report was received with especial favor.

THE WASHINGTON COMMON COUNCIL.

The Washington Common Council being on its last legs, and not having the fear of public opinion before it, is acting like a pack of Tammany thieves. The body is really *functus officio* now, though, by the express terms of the new law, the charter does not stand absolutely repealed until June 1. The new Legislature meets on the 15th inst., and it would seem that the only decent thing the Council could do would be to die and make no sign, but instead thereof they are engaged in a system of wholesale plundering, and are proving that corruption is as great here in proportion as in New-York. Expenditures involving half a million dollars have been authorized during the past two weeks, and last night a Tammany job known as the "Moore Water-meter," was rushed through in the face of the fact that the article was never used anywhere, and upon the open confession of its projectors that they have used several thousand dollars to push it through. It would seem to be about time that the District Court here, usually very prolific of injunctions, put a perpetual stopper on this city bung-hole.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The public session of the Southern Claims Commission today was occupied by the cases of Mrs. Susan T. Cruit, widow of the late Robert Cruit, of this city, $15,520; Hiram Wallen Read, of Fall's Church, Va., $1,005 50, and Charles Kirby, of Fairfax, Va., $6,242. In the Cruit case a number of our oldest inhabitants appeared as witnesses, including Nicholas Callen, late Clerk of the Levy Court; Lewis Clephanes, late Postmaster and Collector of Internal Revenue; George H. Plant, Col. Samuel W. Owen and others. To-morrow (Wednesday) is assigned to the cases of Mrs. Mary J. Wayne, widow of the late Justice Wayne, of the Supreme Court; John E. Febrey, of Fall's Church, Va.; Mrs. Virginia Scott, of Fairfax County, and Samuel Fish, of Fall's Church, Va.

THE TREASURY POLICE.

H. A. COBAUGH, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief of the Police force at the Treasury Department in the place of L. B. CUTLER, resigned.

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

GOV. COOKE called at the War Department today to apply for arms, clothing and accoutrements for the National Guard now organizing in the District, and was received by Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND in absence of the Secretary of War. Gen. TOWNSEND informed the Governor that his request would, of course, be given due consideration and promptly acted upon, and further stated that action in regard to turning over to the District military the building known as the Armory, on Armory-square, had only been delayed by the absence of the Secretary of War.

A TWENTY YEARS' CLAIM.

The Court of Claims was occupied today in hearing the case of the executors of HENRY ROCKFORD *vs.* the United States. This case, which has been in litigation for about twenty years, originated in a suit for rent of property occupied by the United States Government in California soon after the acquisition of that State from Mexico, being one of the earliest cases in the Court of Claims. It was tried a number of years ago, when the claimants recovered judgment, founded upon a judgment in the United States Circuit Court for California. When appealed to the United States Supreme Court, this judgment was reversed, and the case now comes back to the Court of Claims for trial *de novo* upon its merits. The Court has announced its determination to hear no more cases after the 18th inst., and will adjourn probably about the 1st of June. The docket is nearly cleared.

Trial of John H. Devine for the Murder of Garret Nostrand—A Plea of Guilty.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Queens County, held at Hempstead, yesterday, the trial of JOHN H. DEVINE for the murder of GARRET NOSTRAND was about to commence, when Hon. WM. H. ONDERDONK, counsel for the prisoner, stated that his client reaffirmed the confession made before his arraignment, to the effect that he first struck deceased, but without any deadly intent; also that this blow was not the cause of death. Another person was guilty of the crime. The former plea of "not guilty" was entered at the dictation of the Court, as the language used by the accused was "not guilty," as previously qualified. He now wishes to plead "guilty of murder in the second degree."

The District-Attorney, Hon. BENJAMIN W. DOWNING, offered to accept this plea, and by Judge GILBERT's acquiescence it was so entered. An additional panel of jurors was ordered. The case of KELLY will be called today.

Caring for the Ruptured and Crippled.

The old Board of Managers of the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled were re-elected, yesterday, with the exception of two members, as follows: George W. Abbe, Stewart Brown, H. K. Corning, Robert Colgate, Thomas Denny, John C. Green, George Griswold, Robert M. Hartley, Edward S. Jaffray, James Lenox, William H. Macy, W. H. Osborn, Frederick Sturges, Robert L. Stuart, Jonathan Sturges, Otis D. Swan, H. S. Terbell, A. R. Wetmore, S. Willets, J. D. Wolfe, W. H. H. Moore. The election of officers of the Society will take place next week. Dr. JAMES KNIGHT, the surgeon in charge of the hospital, reported that since the opening of the institution, in May, 1863, to May, 1871, 14,485 patients have been treated. Of this number, 5,322 were ruptured: 1,547 labored under enlarged veins and ulcers of the legs; 533 were abdominal ailments peculiar to women, and relieved by surgical appliances. During the past year 2,721 have received treatment in the hospital, 153 of whom were children laboring under spinal and hip disease, white swelling of the joints, paralysis and its sequence—deformity—club-feet and rachitic aberations of form.

The Mercantile Library Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me on behalf of the members of the Mercantile Library to record in your columns our indignant protest against the means by which, at the annual meeting of the Mercantile Library last night, the hall was packed with men, not one in ten of whom was a member of the Library, by which members were arbitrarily excluded, by which they were denied a hearing, by which they were threatened with personal violence, and allow us to give notice that on Friday night of this week a meeting of the members will be held, to express these sentiments authoritatively, at a place of which notice will be given in your columns.

James B. McKenzie, Charles J. Patrick, Henry D. Lloyd, A. W. Green, A. Judson Stone, and many others.

Canada Southern Railroad.

A Competing Line in Canada!

The Chicago *Railway Review* of March 30 states that Wall-street (New-York) is about, or was then about, to be offered the last good thing Canada had to give, namely, the right to provide capital for the construction of the Canada Southern Railroad; and remarks that hitherto John Bull has had a monopoly of Canadian "good things," including the Grand Trunk.

We are not at all jealous. On the contrary we think it is quite fair that Brother Jonathan should take his turn in helping Canada to railways, but if he is looking out for profit we could have wished him better luck than the adoption of a competing line anywhere, much less in Canada. We always thought it was hard enough for a railway in Canada to earn a living when it had the monopoly of traffic. Canada must indeed have acquired sudden wealth if a *competing* line can live and thrive there! Our opinion has long been that Canada would get on, but we were hardly prepared for so great a blaze of prosperity as is indicated by the projection of a long competing line of railway!

Noting its competitive characteristics our Chicago contemporary observes, "Now this proposed Canada Southern will not come near any of these places, (important local ones named,) and will simply have to depend upon the through traffic for existence. How will it stand for this? The Great Western, by its Air Line, will have a line exactly the same length, on exactly the same grade, being close alongside; therefore, as to cheapness, can do the traffic on exactly the same terms. But further than this what connections has this proposed line?" The Chicago paper then proceeds to point out the very inferior position of the intended competing line in this important respect. Evidently Chicago is not a large subscriber to the capital of the new Canadian railway. That boon seems to be preserved for New-York. Perchance Chicago is in dudgeon at not getting a slice of the cake!

A competing line in Canada! In one sense it would produce an increase. It would not, for the best of all reasons, knock down the *premiums* on existing Canada railways, but if established—we say *if*—it might *increase* their discounts.

Of all places in the world we should have supposed Canada would remain free from competing lines. We never believed the many bitter things said of the severity of Canadian Winters, statements which went the length of intimating that a railway in Canada, though it had never so much traffic, could not pay; that the climate was so intensely cold it would snap any rails laid down, and break up the ground from under the best permanent way that could be formed; three parts of this we knew to be bosh, but at the same time we always admitted that railway working in Canada was difficult, and therefore expensive. We did not, however, know that Canada was *so favorable for railway construction and working* that a competing line would arise!! On the bare mention of such a thing the first observation that would have risen to our lips would be—"Impossible!—people only compete to obtain a share of good things, not to go snacks in discounts!—a competing line in Canada is simply absurd, since there is not a line in Canada whose shares command a premium." However, we read in American papers of the fact that a competing line *is* projected, yclept as above, and that New-York is to be offered the advantage of providing a part of its capital! Heaven bless them!—*Herapath's Railway Journal.*

Gov. Stanford's Horse—A Letter from Mr. Bonner.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 9, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 7th inst., referring to the time made by a horse belonging to Ex-Gov. STANFORD, of California, you say: "According to California authorities, Mr. BONNER must buy this wonder, or see *Dexter's* performances eclipsed." In a previous number of the TIMES, you had printed the reputed exploits of this "wonder," as he is termed. These exploits, as you quote them from a California paper, consist of his trotting—

First—One half mile in one minute and seven seconds.

Second—Another and separate half mile in one minute and seven and one-half seconds.

Now, I have two horses in my stable that have trotted half a mile in one minute and six seconds, and one horse, *Dexter*, that has trotted half a mile in public in one minute and five seconds. *Dexter* has trotted half a mile to *a road wagon* in one minute six and a half seconds. So you see that, if the California "wonder" is to throw dust in my eyes, as the article which you copy suggests, it can only be, from present appearances, when the wind blows from behind.

I not only expect, but hope some day to see *Dexter's* time beaten. I have two or three horses myself which, if they do anything near what has been prophecied of them, ought to beat his time—and I paid more for one of them than I paid for *Dexter*; but I have been looking so long to see his time beaten—and the public have been so often assured that it was about to be beaten—that I confess I have got almost tired of waiting; and I do not think the prospect is particularly encouraging when it is not even pretended that the last "wonder" brought forward to beat him can trot as fast to a light sulky as he has trotted to a road wagon.

ROBERT BONNER.

One Dollar Each.

Seventeen thousand three hundred vases, worth from $6 to $15 per pair, have been left with the proprietors of the original dollar store with positive instructions to sell the same at $1 each or $2 per pair. These vases comprise a complete assortment of Bohemian, ground, flint, ruby, china, marble and other vases, all of which will be sold at the original dollar store, No. 667 Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel, for $1.—*Advertisement.*

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week; and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

The Milton Gold Jewelry Company, at No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., and directly under the Grand Central Hotel, have opened a magnificent stock of goods, that arrived from England by last steamer. The ladies' sets, bracelets and opera chains, are the handsomest that have yet been displayed. The Milton Gold Jewelry is guaranteed by the Company to wear the same as 18-karat gold; to stand the tests of acids, and always to retain its color and brilliancy. No jeweler in America can detect the difference between the Milton gold and coin gold, except by weight. The proprietors of the Original One Dollar Store are the sole agents for the sale of the genuine Milton Gold Jewelry, and have placed one side of their establishment for the display and sale of articles manufactured from that precious metal. Each article will be sold at $1.

It will Obliterate Sallowness, Moth-patches, Sunburn, Coarseness, &c., and give a marble-like complexion of great beauty. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Balm is to the complexion, LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON is to the hair. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

If you have a Suffering Child,

Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Vermont Spring Water.

The best remedy known for cancerous, scrofulous and kidney diseases. See pamphlets. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 William-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wed-ding and Ball Cards, Monograms, original designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

RICE—BARRETT.—At the Grand Central Hotel, May 9, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's, B. F. RICE, Esq., of this City, to EUGENIA A., daughter of Mr. Jacob Barrett, of Charleston, S. C. No cards.

DIED.

ABEEL.—On Monday morning, May 8, ALFRED ABEEL, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father, John H. Abeel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Asher C. Havens, No. 306 East 15th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRAGG.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Saturday evening, May 6, Major HENRY M. BRAGG, eldest son of the late Alixis Bragg, and formerly Lieutenant in the Third United States Cavalry, in the 27th year of his age.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of the family, No. 147 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DEAN.—At Harlem, on Monday, the 8th inst., ROBERT WETMORE DEAN, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 52 West 132d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DE FOREST.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 9, LINSON S. DE FOREST, son of the late Charles De Forest, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner 42d-st., on Thursday, May 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

EAGER.—On Monday, May 8, JENNISON EAGER, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81½ Irving-place.

FORBES.—On Tuesday morning, May 9, MARY JOSEPHINE FORBES, eldest daughter of the late Col. James Grant Forbes.

The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice, the funeral services on Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av.

GALBRAITH.—On the 9th inst., at his residence, No. 12 West 36th-st., BENJAMIN GALBRAITH.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUBBARD.—At Detroit, Mich., on the 27th April, HENRY W. HUBBARD, of New-York City, aged 47 years, son-in-law of the late Thomas Palmer, Esq.

JONES.—On Tuesday, 9th inst., MARY ANN JONES, wife of Henry F. Jones, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 77 Sullivan-st., on Friday, May 12, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

MASON.—On Monday, the 8th inst., SIDNEY MASON, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 130 5th-av., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

McCLELLAN.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 9th inst., Rev. WM. McCLELLAN, pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Sing Sing, aged 56 years.

There will be a solemn requiem mass at his church in Sing Sing on Thursday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M. The clergy and his friends are respectfully invited to attend. A train leaves the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 8.

SMITH.—At White Plains, on Monday, the 8th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE M. SMITH.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Myndert M. Fisher, are invited to attend her funeral at Grace Church, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9½ and 10½ trains from New-York. Returning, the trains leave White Plains at 4:10.

SALE.—On Monday morning, May 8, ANN T. SALE, widow of the late William A. Sale, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 138 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENEROUS YET JUST OPINION.

Monday's *Telegram*, in an article upon the Press, mentions, among other papers, the GLOBE, and says:

"It has grown, in a few short years, into a VIGOROUS and sinewy young athlete, STRIDING AHEAD OF THE OLD WAR-HORSES OF THE DAILY PRESS, and abounding in blood and vitality. It was PROPERLY WEANED, and started out in life with A BRAVE PURPOSE AND A FIRM FAITH."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Reform Party of this Association call upon all members of the Association, who desire to see fraud suppressed, corruption rebuked and a free and honest expression of the will of the Association guaranteed, to assemble in mass-meeting next FRIDAY EVENING. Notice of the time and place of meeting will be given in all the daily papers.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND OBJECTS OF ART ON EXHIBITION FREE.

At the Somerville Art Gallery, 5th-av. and 14th-st.

A rare and curious collection of Antique Cabinets, Chairs, Clocks, Fire-dogs, &c., &c.; of fine old Engravings by Bartolozzi, and a few choice Oriental Carpets.

All to be sold on THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF FURNITURE,

consisting of dining-room, parlor, library and bed-room suites,

at F. KRUTINA'S
Manufactory and Ware-rooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., New-York.

N. B.—Bank and private offices fitted up. Prices defy competition.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, May 13, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday, at 7½ A. M., on Thursday, at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.—An exhibition of our pupils, illustrating the method of instruction by articulation and lip-reading, will be given at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

MARK BLUMENTHALL, M. D., President.

GILLON'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is strongly recommended by medical men for general use, especially during the Spring and Summer months, as agreeable, cooling and corrective of the blood and skin. Sold by all grocers and druggists.

W. FLEMING & CO., Importers,
No. 87 Warren-st., New-York.

COMPRESSED-IVORY MARTINGALE-rings, sleeve-buttons, animal's heads, assorted colors, with turquoise and ruby eyes, checks and billiard-balls.

WILLIAM M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

$330,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOT-tery of Cuba; whole ticket, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway, upstairs, Room No. 4. Send for circular.

USE THURSTON'S TOOTH POW-DER.—It is the best. Use THOMPSON'S POMADE OPTIME. It is exquisite. Sold by druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE NEW BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS,
NEW-YORK.

Sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

BROUGHAM'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham. Written by himself. Vol. I., 12mo, Cloth, $2. (To be completed in three volumes.)

BRODHEAD'S HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Vol. II. of the history of the State of New-York. By JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD. 8vo, Cloth, $3.

HEAT. Being Part I. of Science for the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. Copiously illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

A SMALLER SCRIPTURE HISTORY. In Three Parts: Old Testament History; Connection of Old and New Testaments; New Testament History to A. D. 70. Edited by WM. SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., Editor of the English-Latin Dictionary, the Classical Dictionary, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, the Student's Histories, &c. Illustrated by engravings on wood. 16mo, cloth, 375 pp., $1.

MOTHERLESS; OR, A PARISIAN FAMILY. For Girls in their Teens. Translated from the French of Mme. Guizot De Witt by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

DIARY OF THE BESIEGED RESIDENT IN PARIS. Reprinted from the London *Daily News*, with several new letters and preface. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE BOUNTY. Some Account of the Mutineers of the *Bounty* and their descendants in Pitcairn and Norfolk Islands. By Lady BELCHER. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

TODD'S APPLE CULTURIST. The Apple Culturist. A Complete Treatise for the Practical Pomologist. To Aid in Propagating the Apple, and Cultivating and Managing Orchards. Illustrated with Engravings of Fruit, Young and Old Trees, and Mechanical Devices employed in Connection with Orchards and the Management of Apples. By SERENO EDWARDS TODD, Author of "Young Farmer's Manual," &c. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

OUR GIRLS. By DIO LEWIS, A. M., M. D. 12mo, cloth, $1 50. (New Edition just ready.)

FRESH NOVELS,
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

ANTEROS. By GEORGE A. LAWRENCE, Author of "Guy Livingstone," "Sword and Gown," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

A LIFE'S ASSIZE. By Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL, Author of "Maxwell Drewitt," "Race for Wealth," "Phemie Keller," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

THE OGILVIES. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. New Edition. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. New Edition. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

THE MONARCH OF MINCING LANE. By WM. BLACK, Author of "In Silk Attire," "Love or Marriage?" "Kilmeny," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

FENTON'S QUEST. By Miss M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "Dead Sea Fruit," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

BRED IN THE BONE; or, Like Father, Like Son. By the Author of "A Beggar on Horseback," "Gwendoline's Harvest," "Won—Not Wooed," "Carlyon's Year," &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

JIM BLUDSO AND LITTLE BREECHES. By JOHN HAY. With Eight full-page Illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jr. Paper, 25 cents.

These famous ballads have been very graphically illustrated by Mr. Eytinge, who has succeeded in producing what Mr. Hay pronounces "wonderful realizations of the forms and faces he had in his mind while writing the ballads."

For sale by all Book-sellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
Late Ticknor & Fields, and Fields, Osgood & Co.
E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Applications of Charitable Institutions—The Excise Moneys.

Yesterday the Board of Apportionment, consisting of the Mayor, Controller CONNOLLY, Mr. PETER B. SWEENY and Mr. WM. M. TWEED, met in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of hearing applications from the representatives of charitable institutions for pecuniary aid. About 100 persons were present, among whom were many ladies. The Mayor presided. He said that applications might be made either orally or in writing. In regard to the Excise moneys, all applications for aid from that source must be in writing.

J. N. SHAFFER, representing the Five Points Mission, then asked for $5,000 for that institution. He stated that 1,400 children had been educated by the Mission last year, and their expenses are about $15,000 per annum.

Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, asked for an appropriation of $10,000.

Mr. JEREMIAH QUINLAN, of the Orphans' Asylum, asked for $10,000. The institution had never, he said, received more than $4,000 or $5,000.

Mother MARY AUGUSTINE, representing the Sisters of St. Dominique Asylum, asked for $5,000. The institution has under its charge 379 children.

A communication was read from the Hahnemann Hospital, asking for $10,000. The total expenses of the institution are about $10,000.

APOLLOS R. WETMORE, of the Woman's Hospital, stated that they treated 2,000 patients last year, and have a debt of $30,000. He asked for an appropriation of $10,000. The expenses are $30,000 per annum.

Mr. JEREMIAH QUINLAN, of St. Vincent's Hospital, asked for $5,000; 112 patients are now in the institution.

Mr. STOUGHTON, on behalf of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, asked for $——; $50,000 was recently appropriated by the State for the Hospital.

A communication from the Woman's Medical Hospital College asked for $21,000; recently received $10,000 from the Legislature.

Judge EDMONDS appeared for the Prison Association, and asked for $10,000. Last year the Association received $4,000 from the State and $6,000 from the City. From thirty to forty persons are discharged from State and City prisons every day, for whom the Association provides aid if necessary. During its twenty-six years of existence the Association has cared for 168,000 discharged prisoners. Expenses are about $15,000 per annum; no State aid received this year.

Sister ILLUMINATA, representing the St Francis Hospital, asked for $30,000; 110 patients are constantly under care in the Hospital; its debt is $41,000.

A communication was read from the St. Joseph's Asylum, asking for $5,000; 193 children are now in the institution; annual expenses, $20,000.

Mr. SAML. WILLETS, of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, asked for $10,000; 6,078 persons received aid from the Infirmary last year, and 80,000 during its existence; Legislative appropriation last year was $10,000.

Sister BORGIA, of the St. Joseph's Home, asked for an appropriation of $——; average number of inmates, 228.

Mr. ALFRED PURDY, of the Female Assistance Society, asked for $5,000.

A communication from the Association for the Improvement and Instruction of Deaf Mutes, asked for $——; fifty scholars in the institution.

On behalf of the Shepherd's Fold $5,000 was asked for.

An officer of the German Mission asked for $5,000; received from the State last year $5,000.

A lady on behalf of the Home for the Friendless, asked for $10,000: has 4,760 children in its schools; received State and City aid last year amounting to $8,000.

Mr. FANNING, of the New-York Magdalen Asylum, asked for $5,000; received same amount last year.

Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, on behalf of the St. Luke's Home for the Aged, asked for $10,000; the Home accommodates between thirty and forty persons; received no State aid last year.

A communication was received from the Five Points House of Industry, asking for $5,000.

Mr. ANDREW GARVEY, on behalf of the Association for Befriending Children, asked for $5,000.

Mr. D. D. FIELD, Jr., on behalf of the Juvenile Guardian Society, asked for $——; have received from subscriptions $40,000, and from State and City, $30,000; average daily attendance of scholars, 510.

Prof. ANDERSON, of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children, asked for $165,000; 1,503 children now in the institution.

Dr. HAMILTON, of the New-York Hospital for Nervous Diseases, asked for $20,000; received $2,000 last year from the State, and $3,750 this year.

The officers of the Society for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled asked for $17,500; 14,885 have received relief since 1st May, 1863; public subscriptions amount to $300,000; hospital has 200 beds; expense of institution, $35,000 per annum.

Gen. SANDFORD, on behalf of Destitute and Crippled Blind, asked for $6,000; have thirty in-door patients and seventy out-door; received no State or City relief last year. The Mayor said that an appropriation of $6,000 was made for this institution last year, and if the institution had not received it they had better call for it.

The President of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary asked for $2,000; have received nothing for five years.

Gen. SHALER, on behalf of the Union Home and School for Children of Volunteers, asked for $20,000; has 230 children in its charge; expenditures last year, $70,000.

DISPENSARIES.

The officers of the New-York Dispensary asked for $5,000; has given since its organization relief to 1,000,000 persons; its annual expenses are $10,000; received last year from the State, $6,000.

Mr. TAYLOR, representing the Northern Dispensary, asked for the usual City donation of $1,000. The same amount was asked for the Eastern Dispensary, $3,000 for the Demilt, $5,000 for the North-western, $1,000 for the Yorkville, $1,000 for the Harlem, $5,000 for the Manhattan, $5,000 for the Eclectic, $7,000 for the Cancer, $1,000 for the Hoffman, $15,000 for the Nervous and Paralytic, $5,000 for the Homeopathic Dispensary for the Sick Poor, $5,000 for the Bond-street Homeopathic, $4,000 for the Branch Homeopathic, $20,000 for the New-York Homeopathic College Dispensary, $5,000 for the Western Homeopathic, $2,000 for the Central, $5,000 for the German, $2,000 for the Western Dispensary for Women and Children, $10,000 for Infirmary of New-York College of Dentistry, $5,000 for the Orthopedic Dispensary.

The Board then adjourned.

A large number of the institutions named in the advertisement were not represented. Others left the amount to be donated entirely to the discretion of the Board.

Personal.

Baron Lederer, the Austrian Minister, and Col. Freyre, the Peruvian Minister, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Bayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Heintzelman, of the United States Army; Gov. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, and Ex-Mayor Geo. Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House. Lord Tenderten, Viscount Goderich and Prof. Bernard, of England, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Hon. Thomas Dickson, of Scranton; Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; A. P. Miller, of the Toledo *Blade*; Col. S. B. French, of Richmond; Bishop Huntington, of Brooklyn; and Col. Edward Kimberley, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Wm. Williams, of Buffalo; Gen. Schofield, of the United States Army; Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; Hon. James Terwilliger, of Syracuse; Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven; Hon. T. H. Canfield, of Vermont, and D. T. Vail, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown; Hon. A. Van Vechten, of Albany, and Col. S. M. Johnson, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. J. G. Cooper, of Washington, and Rev. S. T. Crawford, of Rochester, are at the Grand Hotel. Gen. Arthur, of the United States Army, is at the Gilsey House. Gen. H. P. Adams, of Boston, and Col. B. H. Barrett, of Texas, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (May 9,) was large, but little business was transacted, those present seeming indisposed to bid upon the property offered. The only sale effected was one by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE who, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, sold the premises No. 124 East Fifty-ninth-street, embracing a three-story brick and frame house, 25 by 28, with a lot 25 by 100.4. Purchased by T. KINE for $6,325. Upon real estate offered by other auctioneers, but not sold, the following bids were made: For plot of ground, 75 by 98.8, with church thereon, situate on the north side of Twenty-second-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, offered by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., $30,000. For three full lots on the south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, offered by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., $16,000. For two full lots on the south-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street, and one lot in rear fronting on street, with frame buildings thereon, offered by same firm, $14,000. A Supreme Court sale, under the direction of ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Esq., of the French Theatre property in Fourteenth-street, announced for yesterday, was adjourned by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., for two weeks. No further business was transacted at the Exchange, and as to the genuine real estate market at present it may be reported dull.

In Brooklyn, business was better yesterday, and at noon the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, was well filled with parties interested in the sales advertised to take place, &c. The auctions, three in number, all conducted by J. COLE as auctioneer, were as follows: First, executors' sale, by order of the executors of JOHN G. BERGEN, deceased, comprising fifty-three lots, located respectively on Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; on Third-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets; and on the Fourth-avenue Boulevard, south-east and south-west corners of Fifty-third-street. Second, executors' sale, by order of the executors of JONATHAN SAUL, deceased, embracing two houses and eight lots on Forty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and nine lots on Forty-eight-street, between Second and Third avenues. Third, a public auction sale of four lots on Thirty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue. All the above property is in Brooklyn, and the greater portion of it was disposed of, as will be seen by reference to the recapitulation appended, where only the sales really made are reported. Names of purchasers are also annexed. Throughout the sales bidding was more active than of late, and a good degree of interest was manifested.

In reference to the suburban sales held yesterday by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Rutherford Park, N. J., and by S. DINGEE & Co., of the Hawthornes, near Rye Neck, in Westchester County, reports were received too late last evening for publication, but full particulars will be given in detail to-morrow. At both sales quite a number of persons were in attendance from the City, availing themselves of the excursion trains furnished by the auctioneers, to be present.

The auction sale of lots located at Norwood, N. J., on the line of the Northern Railway, conducted by HAZARD, APTHORP & Co., on Monday, May 8, was attended with a considerable show of success, eighty-five lots being sold under the hammer, while 100 additional lots were subsequently disposed of at an average price of $30 per city lot. The result was satisfactory to the owners of the property. About 200 lots yet remain to be sold, and it is not improbable that another public auction will be soon held. The bidding on Monday was strong, although not brisk, and the purchases not at all confined to the locality, as many of the lots were bought by parties living in this City, Brooklyn, Astoria, Yonkers, Jersey City and on Staten Island.

In regard to suburban sales there is no reason why they should not meet with success during the present season. All that is needed is, that they should be fairly conducted, and not too high an estimate placed upon the property offered by those interested in the auction. Real estate in the vicinity of New-York, in every direction, is worthy the attention of investors, for an increase in value is almost certain. If, then, it is distinctly understood that owners of tracts of land placed upon the market at the various sales proposed really mean business, and the public can be assured that no secret measures are being employed to fictitiously enhance values, purchasers will come forward, and the sales projected will be attended with a gratifying success.

The only auction advertised for today is a sale of a three-story frame dwelling-house and lot at Sing Sing, said to be advantageously located for school purposes. The property will be sold at 2 P. M., on the premises. At the Exchange, unless some unnoticed legal transaction should be consummated, the day will be an uneventful one.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold at private sale two lots on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, and one lot on the rear, for $40,000; also one lot on the east side of Madison-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, for $13,000. Mr. RAYNOR reports the sale by another broker of two full lots on Fifth-avenue, twenty-seven feet south of Seventy-eighth-street, for $85,000.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, May 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story and cellar brick and frame h. and l., No. 224 East 59th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. 2d-av., house 25x28, lot 25x100.4	$6,325

Brooklyn Exchange Sales—May 9.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole, Auctioneer.

7 lots, 4 s. w. corner 4th-av. and 53d-st., each 25x100, and 3 in rear, s. s. 53d-st., each 20x100.2; John Schroder purchaser, $560 each	$3,920
8 lots, 4 s. e. corner 4th-av. and 53d-st., each 25x100, and 4 in rear, s. s. 53d-st., each 25-100.2; J. Millward purchaser, $490 each	3,920
4 lots n. s. 34th-st., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., each 25x100.2; F. Guinard purchaser, $195 each	780
4 lots s. s. 33d-st., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., adjoining above in rear, each same size; same purchaser, $195 each	780
5 lots n. s. 34th-st., 300 feet w. of 5th-av., each 25x100.2, W. Garrison, purchaser, $290 each	1,400
5 lots s. s. 33d-st., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., adjoining above in rear, each same size, same purchaser, $280 each	1,400
9 lots s. s. 48th-st., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., each 25x100.2, J. Murphy, purchaser, $230 each	2,070
2 lots n. s. 44th-st., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., with two-story frame house thereon, known as 170; lots each, 25x100.2; sold in one parcel, J. Millward, purchaser	2,475
4 lots n. s. 44th-st., 200 feet e. of 3d-av., each 25x100.2, A. Bissel, purchaser, $475 each	1,900
1 lot n. s., 37th-st., 375 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2, F. W. Ward, purchaser	480

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—IN 42D-ST., near 5th-av., north side, one of the best built and elegantly-furnished houses in the City. The house and furniture nearly new, and in the most perfect order, and replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT residence fronting on Newark Bay, in the City of Bayonne, N. J., twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, forty trains daily, situated ten minutes' walk from the station, and commanding a water view from a beautifully-terraced and shaded bank, of some thirteen miles. The grounds comprise six acres, with a front of 440 feet on the Bay, with substantial sea-wall and sand-beach beyond, extensive lawns well shaded with forest and evergreen trees, solidly graveled drives and flagged walks, great abundance and choice varieties of pears, apples, cherries, quinces and strawberries, &c., probably the best-fruited place in New-Jersey; a cold grapery, foreign varieties, yielding 1,500 pounds a season, and an extensive garden, asparagus-bed, &c. The dwelling is 40 feet square, modern in style, with piazzas on all sides, contains sixteen rooms, with all the improvements. Everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most attractive and comfortable description. Photograph can be seen by applying to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage, or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A PLOT OF TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES, at Willett's Point, near Flushing, one mile from railroad depot, and near steam-boat landing; splendid bathing and fishing; fine water front, commanding magnificent and very extended views up and down the East River; can be subdivided to great advantage; cottage on the property. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st. Or will be leased for farming purposes.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A fine house on West Jersey-st., with modern improvements; house about 40 by 40, with extension; lot 100 by 440, with two fronts; piazza around house; fine shade trees on lawn in front; thirteen rooms; large pantries; street paved; seven minutes from two railroad depots; eighty trains daily; numerous fruit-trees. Apply to proprietor, No. 126 Pearl-st., first floor.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE MOST beautiful suburban properties in the vicinity of New-York, known as Upland-place, is now offered in subdivisions; will be sold cheap, and on terms to suit purchasers; also, the fine stone mansion, if wanted. Apply to JOHN MOSS, with Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-st., or G. H. WHEELER, at Orange, who has a large variety of properties on sale or to lease, furnished and unfurnished.

EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful country-seat, containing ten acres, twenty-six miles in Westchester County, overlooking the Sound, within five minutes' walk of depot; house has thirteen rooms, with all modern improvements; large carriage-house, stable, greenhouse, &c.; large fish-pond; plenty of fruit and shade-trees.
J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN Dutchess County, New-York; superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full descriptions inquire of
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed catalogue mailed free.

TO LET—A HANDSOME NEW HOUSE overlooking Passaic River and Rutherford Park; ten large rooms, all modern improvements, stable, five acres of ground, fruit and shade trees. Apply to O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., valuable building lots close by a railroad station, each 50x200. Terms accommodating and price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SPECIALTY; REDUCED prices since May 1; sale $5,000 and upward; rents, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM HEIGHTS ABOUT six acres of land, with house containing twelve rooms, and large carriage-house. The buildings have just been put in complete order and painted throughout; rent, $800. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE STONE HOUSE, fifteen rooms; good grounds, fruit and shade; twelve minutes from depot; to rent low. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, or Orange, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, N. Y., the fine dwelling, late of Jacob Lorillard, twelve rooms, with thirteen acres of land; stables and garden; much fine fruit. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., on Centre-st., ten minutes' walk from depot, a two-story and basement cottage-house, pleasantly located. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to Mrs. J. G. HORTON, adjoining premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LAKE MAHOPAC—TO LET,

the splendid residence known as the Saportas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake, five acres of land, boat-house, ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 2, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—DESIRABLE residence, at Prince's Bay, Staten Island, partially furnished; thirteen rooms, double piazza, kitchen attached, cistern and well water at door; grounds tastefully arranged and shaded with evergreens and fruit-trees; excellent garden; barn, carriage and other out-buildings, in good order; splendid beach for bathing and fishing; one mile and a quarter from Pleasant-Plains Depot; one hour and a half by Staten Island Railroad from City. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER if desired, an elegant residence on the west shore of the Hudson, two and a half miles south from Newburg and five from West Point, commanding extensive river, mountain and inland views; beautiful woods surround the place; house furnished, garden, fruit, ice-house, &c. Apply to WM. M. VERPLANCK, No. 110 Chambers-st.; or P. A. VERPLANCK, on premises.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 103 Fulton-st.

ON SHREWSBURY RIVER, RED BANK, N. J.—Furnished house of ten rooms to rent for the summer; price low; good bathing and boating. Address E. A. DWIGHT, Red Bank, N. J.

A HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED to rent for the Summer season; price $500. Address J. V. WHEALAND, Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.

TO RENT—IN AUBURN, N. Y., FOR THE Summer, a pleasant cottage house, furnished, eight rooms, yard and barn. Address C. P., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, or Box No. 150 Post-office, Auburn, N. Y.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR SEASON or year, a handsomely-furnished cottage-house, nine rooms, pleasantly situated. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SARATOGA STORES.

Three Grand Union Hotel stores, best location in Saratoga, fitted with gas, shelving and counters; rent $400 to $700; hotel opens June 1. Address GRAND UNION HOTEL, Saratoga.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST STABLES IN the City at No. 217 West 26th-st., containing eight stalls, with fine tenement over stable. The street to be paved with wood.

ALSO, the HOUSE No. 230 5th-av.

ALSO, the very handsome five-story HOUSE, No. 13 East 36th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

Inquire of JOHN J. FINNEY, No. 6 Wall-st., third story, front office.

TO LET AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Store in the Ocean House, between the Mansion House and United States Hotel. Apply to JOHN F. R. BROWN, No. 19 Morton-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY AT FORT WASHINGTON, ON WEST 21ST-ST., AND EAST 4TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SALE BY ORDER OF WILLIAM C. WETMORE, EXECUTOR OF JOHN HOWLAND, Deceased.

FORT WASHINGTON—The valuable property, consisting of four and a half acres of land, with mansion, coach-house, stable, graperies, greenhouse, lodge, &c. The house was built in the best manner, by days' work; the walls, both outside and partition, are brick and hollow; house 54x40 feet, or including piazzas, which surround the entire house, 74x67 feet; the house has every convenience, with a fine view of the North River, being situate 210 feet above tide-water, within twenty minutes' drive of the Central Park and three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The first-class brown-stone house and lot No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is four stories, high stoop, 25 by about 70 feet, with butler's pantry extension; well built; in good order; contains all the modern improvements, and is unusually convenient in its divisions and arrangements. Lot 25x98.9.

EAST FOURTH-STREET—The four-story English-basement brick house No. 24 East 4th-st., 25.4x50 feet, south side, 120 feet east of Lafayette-place, subject to a lease for one year. Lot 25.4x84.3.

For permits, maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

The furniture in both Fort Washington and West 21st-st. houses will be sold at auction, due notice of which will be given.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 6TH-AV., WALKER, EAST HOUSTON, AND EAST 67TH STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY AND SIXTH-AVENUE—The very valuable property known as Nos. 1,350, 1,352, and 1,354 Broadway, running through to Nos. 619, 621, and 623 6th-av., together with the four-story brick buildings covering nearly the entire plot, containing in front on Broadway, 79 feet; on 6th-av., 73 feet 10¾ inches; in depth on north side, 197 feet 2¼ inches; and on south side, 168 feet 9¼ inches.

WALKER-STREET, NORTH-EAST CORNER CORTLANDT-ALLEY—Valuable plot of ground, with brick buildings, known as Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., containing in front, 47.11¾; in rear, 44.5¼; in depth on east side, 96.2¼; west side, 101.4¼.

EAST HOUSTON-STREET—The valuable four-story and basement brick building, known as No. 27 East Houston-st., south side, 64.1 east of Crosby-st., being 25.11 front, 26.5 rear, by 125.6 east side and 119.4 west.

EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two lots, north side of 67th-st., 125 feet east of Madison-av., each 25x100.5. 70 per cent. may remain in bond and mortgage for three and five years.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, MAY 9,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,
by order of one of the original stockholders.
Positive sale, without any limit or reservation.
135 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS IN THE PARK.

Location unequaled. Surroundings excellent. First-class villas all around. Ground high and commanding. Near two railroad depots.

Terms liberal. Collation before sale. Free excursion passes for 11 o'clock train, May 9, over Erie Railroad to the Park, with maps and full particulars, will be furnished by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock,
POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE.
By order of Thomas D. Hudson and Samuel C. Barnes, Esqs., executors of the estate of Mrs. Mary Johns, deceased, of
57 CHOICE NINTH WARD (Brooklyn) LOTS,
finely situated on high ground, on Douglass-st. Boulevard and Degraw-st., between Ralph and Howard avs. Sale positive, as the estate must be closed. Terms easy. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' offices,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,
No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Also, at same time and place, positive sale by order of trustee in bankruptcy of three valuable East New-York lots, situated on the north-east and north-west corners of
ATLANTIC-AV. AND SIGEL-AV.
Maps and particulars at offices of auctioneers.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,
No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of HENRY BRINKMANN, involuntary bankrupt. To be sold at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, June 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Middletown, County of Richmond and State of New-York, and known as lot No. 764, and is bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of Canal-st., where the division line between lots Nos. 763 and 764 strikes said Canal-st., and running thence westerly along said division line 132 feet and 10 inches to Cedar-st., 19 feet and 5 inches to lot No. 765; thence easterly along the southerly line of lot No. 765, 150 feet to Canal-st.; thence southerly along Canal-st. 30 feet, to the place of beginning. Also all that certain piece or parcel of Salt Meadow, situate, lying and being in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York, "Old Town," so called, containing two acres, more or less.
WILLIAM R. DILLS, Assignee.
MICHAEL E. GOODHART, attorney for petitioning creditor.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A VALUABLE Sing Sing property on Orchard-st., consisting of a three-story frame dwelling house of eighteen rooms, suitable for schools, boarding or large family; situation for views of river and hills unsurpassed. Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without reserve. Particulars of A. B. MILLS, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., REAL Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, will sell at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property, real and personal, of the Long's Peak Mining Company, of New-York, situated in Ward District, Colorado. For particulars apply to the auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE BEST REAL ESTATE EVER OFFERED FOR AN

INVESTMENT OR A HOME.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
Tuesday, May 16, 1871,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,
ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE OF
200 BUILDING PLOTS
ON THE HEIGHTS AT
RUTHERFURD PARK,
FORTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,
Between the Broad Gauge Double Track Railroads, the Erie Railroad and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.
EASY WALKING DISTANCE FROM THREE STATIONS.
PLANK WALKS THROUGH EVERY STREET.

Special train from foot of Chambers-st. and 23d-st., Erie Railway, at 11¼ A. M. Luncheon on arrival of train.

Get maps and free passes of the auctioneers, and at the ferry on the day of sale.

Splendid music by Grafulla's full Band.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THURSDAY, 11TH INST., on the premises, the elegant residence of the late Robert L. Smith, Jamaica, Long Island, half mile from station; fine mansion, greenhouse, stable, &c.; four acres of land, beautifully laid out; fine shade-trees, plenty of fruit, flowers, &c. Very desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City, or for investment.

Terms liberal.

Take ferry at James-slip at 10¼, or 34th-st., at 10¾ A. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities, and at such times as may be required, the following described post-office envelopes, for a period of two years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1871, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1, size 3¼ by 5¾ inches; estimated number required annually, 8,000,000.

No. 2, size 3½ by 6¾ inches; estimated number required annually, 1,250,000.

No. 3, size 4 by 9 inches; estimated number required annually, 1,500,000.

No. 4, size 4½ by 10¼ inches; estimated number required annually, 500,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

No. 5, size 5 by 10¼ inches; estimated number required annually, 2,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope separately, and the contract will be awarded, item by item, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders.

Specimens of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming and make, to the samples, the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered, the boxes to be wrapped in strong manilla paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post-office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed, but when less than 3,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the Post-office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster-General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee certified to be responsible and sufficient by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond, with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An Act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other expenses," (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256;) or the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post-office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
MOBILE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT,
NO. 7 ROYAL-ST., MOBILE, Ala., May 2, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, June 12, 1871, for dredging Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar Channel, Mobile Bay, each to a depth of 13 feet, and width of 200 feet. The average depth of excavation in Choctaw Pass will be 2 feet for a length of 3,200 feet, requiring the removal of 50,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, principally sand, the rest mud; and in Dog River Channel, the depth of excavation will be about 4 feet, requiring the removal of 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, principally mud. The average distance at which the material will have to be transported and deposited is three miles.

Bidders will propose for the work per cubic yard for material removed and deposited, measured by soundings in the cuts, and they will also state the additional charge for each half mile of transportation of material beyond the average of three miles. They will also state when they will engage to commence the work after the award of contract, and the time they will require to complete their contract.

Payments will be made monthly, twenty per cent. being reserved until the work is satisfactorily completed, and forfeited in case of any failure from any cause on the part of the contractor to comply with all the conditions of his contract. In addition, bonds to the extent of $10,000 will be required to insure faithful commencement and performance of contract.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the undersigned for any cause deemed by him to be sufficient.

Full information will be given at this office, where blank proposals can be obtained, or from which, on requisition, they will be mailed to the address of any one desiring to bid.

The envelopes inclosing bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Dredging Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar Channel," and addressed to the undersigned in duplicate.

A. M. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers U. S. A.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 1,330 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the 12th day of June, 1871, for the supply of Wrought and Cast Iron required for this work. The iron must be delivered on the Railroad Pier at Lewes, or at the works where made. The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.

There will be required for the pier about one million eight hundred thousand pounds of rolled and hammered iron, and about three hundred and forty thousand pounds of cast-iron. The present letting will be for about 600,000 pounds of wrought iron, and about 140,000 pounds of cast iron.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at this office, where information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron."

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY,
No. 31 WEST 3D-ST.,
CINCINNATI, April 24, 1871.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 18th day of May ensuing, for the grading, masonry, bridging and cross-ties of this Company's road between Cincinnati and Dayton. Plans, profiles and specifications will be ready for inspection after the 13th day of May. Payments will be made monthly in cash, as the work progresses, and the road-bed to be graded ready for the superstructure by the 1st day of December next. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. SHOEMAKER, President.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 1, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 9, 1871, for furnishing the fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station, during six months, commencing July 1, 1871. Information as to condition, quality, of Beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to

CHAN P. EAKIN,
First Lieutenant, First Regiment of Artillery, A. C. S.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—THIS (TUESDAY) afternoon in 45th-st., a small black and tan terrier; answers to the name of "Lulie." Above reward will be paid at No. 53 West 45th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon some person who is partially an invalid; would be willing to go to the country. Any family wishing such a person will find a trustworthy and Christian woman. As she is engaged out sewing by the day in families, address M. H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to wait on a lady, by a capable young girl; is accustomed to traveling; is an experienced hair-dresser, and works Wheeler and Wilson's machine; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 256 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A VERY good sewer, a respectable place where she would give four months of her services for getting a perfect knowledge of cutting out and dress-making. Call for address CATHERINE TERRELL, No. 28 New-Chambers-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, or chamber-work and waiting; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and nurse, &c.; very neat seamstress and chamber-maid; will take either; can take charge of an infant; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY AND CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; is also a good seamstress, and understands fine washing and ironing; has five years' reference from present employer. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would see to growing children; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from present employer. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and would be willing to do some washing in a private family; is a good baker, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 321 West 25th-st., third door from 8th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; or would take care of children and sew. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 East 46th-st., third floor back room; City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse, to take charge of a baby; will sew and do chamber-work; will go to the country; best of City reference. Address or apply at No. 442 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; is capable to do either; five years' City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 7 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to go in the country for the Summer, to take care of a baby or wait on growing children and do plain sewing; best of reference. Call at No. 970 6th av., corner of 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress; or would do the fine washing and ironing and chamber-work in a private family; five years' reference from her present employer. Apply at her present employer's, 17 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and plain seamstress; no objection to any distance in the country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 158½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; can do French fluting by hand and machine; good City reference. Call at No. 607 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has many years' City reference. Call at No. 607 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, A situation in a first-class Protestant family (none but first-class need apply) as regular chamber-maid, or English house-maid. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH Protestant girls; one as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; the other as seamstress or chamber-maid; City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; no objection to go in the country with a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook, who understands cooking thoroughly; no objection to the country; has the best references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker; has best City reference from last employers. Call or address No. 807 7th-av., corner of 53d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE of a couple of growing children; would do a little sewing; willing to assist in household duties; best City reference. Call at No. 540 3d-av., corner 36th-st., first flight stairs.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; is willing to do part of the washing; understands all kinds of English cooking, and can furnish unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work, and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as competent waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; best City references. Call or address No. 165 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman, and very good laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a competent and efficient woman, who has had several years' experience in some of the first families in this City. Call at No. 151 West 33d-st., first bell.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, excellent baker, &c.; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptionable recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY WELL-RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, by a Protestant girl, who understands her duties perfectly; has several years' reference from her last place in the City. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to the country; the best of reference. Apply at No. 330 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as lady's maid; can dress hair; has the best City references. Call at No. 8 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing; good references. Call or address No. 409 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to do fine washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 427 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; would go with a family to the country for the Summer months; good City references. Call until engaged at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221 East 46th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, with the best of references, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing. Call at 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 55 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress; can take entire charge of the dining-room; three years' City reference from her last place. Call or address for two days No. 67 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as child's nurse for the Summer. Inquire at No. 3 University-place.

SERVANTS.

Employers in City or country promptly supplied with capable and reliable servants.
OFFICE NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED FOURTEEN YEARS.

A VERY HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED foreign lady, accustomed to travel, and speaking several languages, wishes to accompany a family to Europe as governess or lady's companion. Address Mme. D'AUREZ, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS French, German, English, Irish and American help, for City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

TO THE FAMILIES—A LARGE NUMBER of select help always on demand at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

A VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED foreign lady, accustomed to travel, and speaking several languages, wishes to accompany a family to Europe as governess, or lady's companion. Address Mme. D'AUREZ, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

ABOUT 150 WELL-RECOMMENDED servant girls, of various nations and capacities, may be found at 287 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS servants, with excellent recommendations, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; is willing to take care of children and sew; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 432 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; has long experience in nursing; will take the entire care of a young infant, or one grown child; neat sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 220 West 27th-st., first floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant if required, or will take care of grown children; the best City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 318 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY EFFICIENT YOUNG woman, a situation in a private gentleman's family, as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer with a respectable family; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 West 30th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY or City by two good girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both have unexceptionable City references, and are not afraid of work. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, with good reference; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Call at No. 217 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a competent person; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as baby's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at 349 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is competent of taking entire charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSE-keeping wishes to find a place for her waitress and laundress to go together; no objections to the country. They can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 44 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats and pastry; is an excellent baker; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a permanent situation as seamstress; would be found useful to young ladies; is a Protestant. Call or address No. 49 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Danish girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to do sewing, in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; has eight years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 312 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and chamber-maid in a respectable family; good City reference. Call at No. 239 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and to wait on a lady, or as seamstress and to see to a grown child. Call or address No. 59 West 48th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and good plain seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City references. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 326 West 53d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and seamstress, or wait on an invalid lady; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at 301 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 427 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to take care of a baby, sew and do chamber-work. Can be seen at her last place, No. 124 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young girl in a small private family; has seven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 236 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS TO WORK out by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines. Call or address No. 335 East 29th-st.

WANTED.—A DRESS-MAKER WHO IS ACcustomed to first-class work, and is an excellent fitter; will go by the day in families. Apply at No. 51 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; is a good laundress; best reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., Bell No. 9.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for a competent waitress whom she can recommend. Call at No. 46 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; understands French cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 245 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City references. Call or address No. 178 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at present employer's, No. 71 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no incumbrance; of many years' practical experience; can milk, and take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; is of sober, quiet, industrious habits; first-class reference. Address WILLIAM, No. 9 John-st., store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR MAN AND wife, who are first-class trustworthy servants, English Protestants, man as waiter, &c.; understands the duties of steward of a yacht; wife as cook; can be highly recommended by present employer. Call on or address F. Z., No. 17 West 21st-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced man, who perfectly understands his business; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Address R. P., No. 8½ East 22d-st., at Mr. Bryan's upholstery store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, steady young Swiss, speaking German, French and English; is willing and obliging; helps in garden, if required; country preferred. Address G. F. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or porter by single man, of long experience; is first-rate driver and excellent groom; is willing and obliging, sober and steady. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TIDY, single young man, a situation as groom, or would take care of gentleman's road team; will be found capable, trustworthy; first-class City references. Call or address S. M., No. 59 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION in a private family; is strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; four years' references from one place; will endeavor to please; City or country. Address M. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; no objection to City or country; good reference if required. Call or address for two days O. C., No. 3 West 22d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. P. R., Post-office Box No. 3,852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman or groom; understands his business in all its branches; best City references; no objection to the country. Address W. M., Uptown Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; one as first-class cook; the other as well-recommended English butler: with Protestants; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 1,252 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable man, as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address S. P., No. 916 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man, a small family; either City or country; is a good City driver; the best references. Address B. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address H. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Call or address J. S., 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN to go in the country by a married man without children; good reference from his last employer. Address F. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business; good reference from last place; country preferred. Address Box No 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, as first-class groom; has good City reference. Call at present employer's stable, No. 150 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG experience with horses, a situation as coachman; City or country; excellent references. Address M. C., No. 37 Union-square, saddlery-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, single, a situation as coachman with a private family; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City references; the locality of Stamford, Greenwich, or Norwalk, Conn., preferred. Address for one week O. R. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of coach and saddle horses; wife as first-class cook; first-class City references from last employer. Call or address M. C., No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a reliable, steady, single man in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Call or address CORWIN, grocery, No. 901 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; no objection to country; six years' City reference. Call on or address P., No. 919 6th-av., livery-stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; is of sober habits and strictly temperate; country preferred; has unexceptionable reference. Address T. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCHman, (speaks English,) a situation as traveling servant in a family going to Europe; no objections to go in the country in America; good reference can be given. Address A. B. C., No. 204 West 41st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; man as first-class waiter; wife as first-rate English cook; has good City references; country preferred. Address, for one week, F. W., in care of A. Manborgne, 112 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITuation in a store or factory; he can make himself useful to any kind of work, and can furnish the best of reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 219 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, industrious man; best of City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 60 William-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and groom; understands garden; will be found willing, humble and obedient. Address T. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GLASS FACTORY IN GERMANY, which is to be enlarged, and has earned a good reputation in lamp articles, wants an agent for their articles in America who is able to grant the proprietor an advance on larger orders. Offers will be attended to under address of Cit, 5,455, Advertising Agency of Rudolf Mosse, in Berlin.

ALL GIRLS WANTING EXCELLENT situations in City or country as cooks, laundresses, house-workers, seamstresses, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, or girls lately landed, immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 139 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A BLOCK-CUTTER WHO CAN work in brass and felt, and transfer designs on blocks. Address W. & F., Nos. 14 and 16 South 7th-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE NURSE FOR two young children; must be a woman of excellent character with references to her last place. Apply at No. 124 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO IN THE country as cook. Apply Wednesday from 9 until 10 A. M., at No. 209 East 15th-st.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $6 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 128 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR THE RETAIL dry-goods business.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ADDRESS Box No. 3,803 Post-office, stating salary and reference.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. APPLY at No. 20 East 17th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO.,
74 and 76 Worth-St.
WILLISTON'S COMBED SEA ISLAND
TRADE **"C.S.I.,"** MARK
SIX-CORD SPOOL THREAD,
200 YARDS AND ONE OUNCE.
SOLD BY THE LEADING JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. NOTIONS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., New-York.
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

For the convenience of residents in the upper portion of the City, we have established an office at No. **610 6th-av.**, between 35th and 36th sts.

We are prepared, as usual, to
DYE, CLEANSE AND REFINISH
every variety of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—These are our only offices.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs, has a rare and beautiful assortment of India goods.

MILLINERY.

MME. HENRIETTE BUHLMEYER, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received by the steamer *Algeria*, a beautiful selection of the newest Paris fashions, which will be exhibited on and after THURSDAY, May 11, at her new salons de modes, No. 15 East 9th-st.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & Co., No. 53 East 10th-st., near Broadway, will open her leading styles of Millinery for the Summer season on
THURSDAY, 11th inst.

LADIES' TURBAN HATS AND ENGLISH Straws, Dress Bonnets, $10, worth $15; real Lace and Chip Bonnets, Children's Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 667 Broadway, upstairs. Save this.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—CORNELIA GERRY, plaintiff, against EMILY COOPER, wife of Matthew H. Cooper; LAURA CURTISS MOORE, wife of Alfred H. Moore, and ALFRED H. MOORE, FREDERICK R. MUNDY and WILLARD H. WILDER, defendants.—Summons for relief. (com. not served.)—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 13, 1871.

MUNDY & STOUT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, on the 29th day of April, 1871.—Dated May 1, 1871. my3-law6wW*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.

ELIZABETH BALMFORTH,
Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.
ja17-law6mW*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH-AV.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; largest selection; cheapest in City.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

BREMEN.
HILLMAN'S HOTEL.

Ranking as one of the leading first-class hotels in Germany. It is located near the railway station and the rampart promenades, and fitted up with all the modern improvements, and in the most elegant style.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal, of the best quality from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore. For sale by
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24 | Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return Tickets..........$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Columbia......Sat., May 13 | Australia......Sat., June 3
Anglia......Sat., May 20 | Europa......Sat., June 10
Assyria......Sat., May 27 | India......Sat., June 17

"EXTRA" STEAMER.

CALEDONIA..........WEDNESDAY, May 10.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Monday, May 8, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..... Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Thursday, May 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, May 27, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, May 10, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....May 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........May 24, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD........May 27, at 11 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......May 31, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.........DANRE.....Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, May 13, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Puerta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 12.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......July 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail May 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Thursday, April 27 | Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4
Siberia, Thursday, May 11 | Tripoli, Th'sday, May 18

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......May 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) May 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......May 25

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Tuesday, May 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Weds., May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, May 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. GARDINER, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WATER-WORKS BONDS.

The undersigned offers for sale $120,000 Bonds of the City of Portsmouth, Ohio, dated May 1, 1871, payable in fifteen years, with interest coupons at eight per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York.

These Bonds are issued for the construction of Water-works by the city. Sealed proposals for the whole or any portion will be received up to 12 o'clock M. of the 15th day of May, addressed to the undersigned, at the banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

No bids for less than par will be received.

Portsmouth is a flourishing city on the Ohio River, 100 miles above Cincinnati; population now over 12,000. It is the principal city in the Hanging Rock iron and coal district, in which are situated fifty-six iron furnaces. The assessment for taxation is over $5,000,000. The whole debt, including this issue, will be $210,000.

For a detailed statement of the financial condition of the city, or any other information, apply to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York.

L. C. DAMARIN, Chairman Finance Committee.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF
MEAD & CLARK.,
BANKERS, NO. 141 BROADWAY.

The attention of capitalists and investors generally is invited to the

First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,

which we offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The railway is situated on the west side of the Hudson River, and is now running for twenty miles to New-Paltz, and is under contract to be in working order to Kingston next Fall. The bonds are a first-class investment, and we invite the closest investigation of them. The principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. The coupons are paid semi-annually in this City, on the first days of April and October, free of Government tax, and the issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Any information concerning them will be given at our office.

ERASTUS F. MEAD and THOMAS CLARK, Jr., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

JOHN E. GAVIT, | TRACY R. EDSON,
NEZIAH WRIGHT, | C. L. VAN ZANDT,
J. DORSEY BALD, | WM. M. SMILLIE,
ALBERT G. GOODALL, | GEO. H. STAYNER.
THEO. H. FREELAND,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected:

JOHN E. GAVIT, President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT and ALBERT G. GOODALL, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary, and
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, until SATURDAY, 12 M., May 13, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of $200,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, issued under their deed of trust to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, Trustee, dated Oct. 22, 1869.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, By J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., of the 8th day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 17th day of May next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President. O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

TENNESSEE PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons, Tennessee Registered and Coupon Five per Cent. Bonds, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville City Bonds and Coupons bought at office of HENRY TALMADGE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Bonds bear FIVE PER CENT. interest, payable quarterly; interest and principal payable in Gold, and are free from taxation of any kind.

Payment may be made in 5-20 Bonds or Gold at par

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. TREASURY
FOR THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED; INTEREST QUARTERLY.

All classes of securities received in payment, at their market value, free of commission.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST., transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
REMOVED TO NO. 48 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY, } Agents.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 18, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting. WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6, 1871.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, President.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, May 2, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR officers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Board rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATES—NO. 641, FOR ONE hundred shares, and Nos. 642 and 661, for fifty shares each, of the Calumet Mining Company stock, standing in the name of F. W. Davis, Cashier. The same were mailed at this City on the 12th of April last, addressed to such Company, at Boston, Mass.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 3, 1871.

STOLEN—ON SATURDAY EVENING FROM No. 327 President-st., Brooklyn, a 5-20 $1,000 United States Government bond, No. 159,221. All persons are forbidden buying or negotiating it, as the Treasury Department has been informed of the theft.

J. M. C.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business, April 29, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$490,075 20
United States bonds to secure circulation	278,000 00
United States bonds on hand	17,000 00
Due from other national banks	15,221 16
Banking-house	60,000 00
Current expenses	7,766 36
Taxes paid	2,738 13
Premiums	32,450 00
Cash items, (including stamps)	6,823 57
Exchanges for Clearing-house	48,550 83
Bills of other national banks	5,893 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	8,483 00
Specie, viz: Coin	692 00
Legal-tender notes	227,995 00
Total	$1,201,688 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Discount	2,600 25
Interest	2,598 34
Profit and loss	7,427 59
National bank circulation outstanding	249,300 00
Dividends unpaid	460 00
Individual deposits	649,302 07
Total	$1,201,688 25

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of May, 1871. WM. BROUWER, Notary Public, City of New-York.

Correct. Attest:
MALTBY G. LANE,
UNION ADAMS, } Directors.
WM. WADE,

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th of May, 1871.

Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED AND OTHER eight and ten per cent. bonds, payable in this City, for sale below par.

FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS..........$8,818,867 65

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THURSDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant mansion No. 503 5th-av., corner of 42d-st., splendid household furniture, horses and carriages, rich and costly collection of oil-paintings, elegant rose-wood piano, billiard-table, &c., massive mirrors, &c., library furniture, book-case, bronzes, statuary, gas chandeliers.

DRAWING-ROOM.

One elegant rose-wood 7⅓ octave Cycloid piano, Linderman & Sons, makers; elegant gilt parlor suite in figured reps, elegant inlaid chairs, Aubisson carpets, velvet carpets, elegant lace curtains, splendid French plate ebony and gilt frame pier and side mirrors, head figures, reps window curtains, white linen shades, centre-tables, bronze and gilt gas chandeliers, bronzes, figured and Chinese vases, marble clocks, statuary, Grecian stove, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Rose-wood and black-walnut bedsteads, marble-top dress bureaus, commodes, rose-wood, armoire a glace, hair spring mattresses, cottage suite, Brussels carpets, fine oil-paintings and engravings, window shades and curtains.

LIBRARY.

Black-walnut book-cases, library tables and chairs, a fine collection of standard and miscellaneous books, large lot of fine old oil-paintings by celebrated masters.

DINING-ROOM.

Fine-carved black-walnut Pillow extension-table and dining tables, chairs, buffet, silver-plated ware, crockery and glass-ware.

BILLIARD-ROOM.

One rose-wood billiard table, Phelan & Collender, makers; balls, cues and marker sets, chairs, carpets, &c., &c.

PRIVATE STABLE.

One sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, very stylish driver; one black horse, 7 years old, sound and kind and gentle; one set livery gilt-mounted Dobbin harness; one set silver-plated coach harness; one landau, Brewster, maker; one park phaeton, bears' robes, lap-robes, blankets, saddles, bridles, stable fixtures, &c., &c., all the property. Private family gone to Europe.

N. B.—Sale commences with horses and carriages.

Catalogues, with full descriptions, can be had at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., on Tuesday, or at No. 525 5th-av.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

2,000 bags Sicily Sumac.
610 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
427 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Landing ex steam-ship *Abyssinia*, and can be seen on Cunard wharf, Jersey City.
At 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,825 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
319 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Vittoria Rubinacci*, from Naples.
At 1½ o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River:
1,224 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
2,291 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing ex steam-ship *Sardinian*.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BREWSTER and CHARES W. BREWSTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Auction sale.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by Waldron & Cooke, auctioneers, at Nos. 85 and 87 John-street, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., one number nine single large cylinder printing-press, with bed forty by fifty-seven inches.—New-York, April 29, 1871.

R. HOE, Jr., Assignee.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, about 100 carpets and oil-cloths, parlor suits, pier and mantel mirrors, pianos, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway: Extra large variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, from more than twenty different families; a large quantity of best hair mattresses and bedding, &c.

ART NOTICE.

SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY and FRIDAY, May 11 and 12, at No. 60 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock each day, a superb collection of foreign and American paintings, by the most celebrated artists, now on exhibition.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO GENTLEMEN HAVING HORSES TO DISPOSE OF.—We offer our services to gentlemen wishing to dispose of their horses, carriages and harness. We do not trade in horses for our own account, and only sell on commission. We refer to G. W. Cassedy, Esq., President Union Bank, Jersey City, and to Messrs. J. N. Cutler & Co., Broadway. Drove Yard Stables, Hoboken-avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

J. V. THURSTON & CO., No. 131 West Washington Market.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS for farming, trucking, teaming, expressing, carting, livery-stable, ice companies, coach, buggy, business and pleasure use, from $12 up; cart harness; the largest variety of any house in New-York, (no exceptions;) Rain's patent saddle, used without any extra pad or blanket; the best in use.

E. S. OSBORNE & CO., No. 43 Murray-st., between Church-st. and College-place.

FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6, 1871.

FOUR HORSES WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at the engineer stables, Fort Ontario, at 11 A. M., TUESDAY, June 6, 1871.

JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 376 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE maker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 12TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on floor; private table preferred; by season or year, at moderate terms. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st. References.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 258 WEST 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, will find location, house, furniture, table and price of board all that can be desired; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a splendid furnished room by a private family, in a good neighborhood. Apply at No. 358 West 55th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. —A large front room and bedroom adjoining to let to a gentleman and wife; partially furnished, if required. Apply at No. 109 85th-st., near 4th-av.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT—Handsomely-furnished rooms; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 258 WEST 38TH-ST.—TO LET—Three furnished rooms in a cottage; everything complete for housekeeping; good location; terms moderate.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S—NO. 281 4TH-AV., house adjoining Calvary Church, one suite of rooms; also, two single rooms to let with board for the Summer, or shorter time. Terms moderate.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, with or without private table, at Summer rates; also, a front room for a gentleman. No. 21 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, to rent with first-class board; terms moderate for the Summer months; No. 9 West 21st-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO young men with a private family, without board. 16 Varick-place, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife, with superior board, No. 53 West 33d-st., near Broadway. References required.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE, handsome rooms, first floor, suitable for gentleman and lady. No. 28 Union-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST., two desirable rooms, with board, suitable for a single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

$6 AND UPWARD FOR FIRST-CLASS board and pleasant rooms for gentlemen; gas and bath, No. 9 Essex-st., near the ferry.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—ON CLARK'S Hill, half mile from depot, thirty-four miles from New-York; fifteen trains per day; twenty-three acres of ground; stabling for horses; pleasant drives and views; sea-bathing; good accommodations and moderate prices. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN first-class board in a large mansion on the Sound; one hour from City; bathing, boating and billiard-house. Address H. G. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

Will be open on the 1st of June. For terms, address E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor, or can be seen at No. 75 John-st., Wednesdays, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

For terms address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

COLUMBIA HALL.

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This popular hotel has been almost entirely rebuilt, and will open for the reception of guests June 1. Its attractions now surpass any Summer resort on the continent. Parties and families wishing to engage rooms for the Summer will please address

DANIEL GALE & CO., Proprietors, Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, N. Y.

PARRY HOUSE.

HIGHLAND FALLS, (Near West Point.)

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson River, will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address

CHARLES W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, N. Y.

THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNER Church and Adams sts., Burlington, Vt., A. PROUTY, Proprietor. This house, with its superior location, affords a quiet and pleasant home to its patrons. The house is surrounded by attractive grounds, ample shade, and commands a fine view of Lake Champlain and its varied scenery. Summer boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON—THE new Clark House will open for the reception of guests May 25. Very desirable rooms, en suite or single, can be secured by addressing JOSIAH G. CLARK, Proprietor, Cornwall Landing.

Also, two large cottages to let.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—AT LEAST FOR THE SUMMER, by a gentleman, a furnished room, without board, in a private house where there will be no other rooms whatever rented; must be east of 6th-av., between Bond and 14th sts., and price moderate; references exchanged. Address, stating price, &c., ROOM, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FERRIES, OR New-York, below 14th-st.—Wanted, with breakfast, good-sized furnished room, with hot and cold water, clothes and linen presses, book-case, separate kettle-burner, &c.; moderate terms absolute condition. Address A. S., Post-office Box No. 1,722.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Instructions private. Ladies receive special attention. Rooms the coolest in the City.

EARNEST TEACHING.
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

GLENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, New-Hartford, Conn. Summer term will commence May 15. Unsurpassed location and advantages; charges very moderate. Circulars at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 9.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Bond-st., supplies schools with reliable teachers. All teachers wanting positions should have Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

A CHRISTIAN HOME AND THOROUGH instruction for six boys. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

BACON & KARR, (LATE RAVEN & BACON,) piano-forte manufacturers, are now offering their elegant pianos at extraordinary bargains.

WAREROOMS,
NO. 255 GREENE-ST., NEAR 8TH-ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A FINE ITALIAN VIOLIN WANTED. —Address, with price and description, VIOLIN, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, stating when and where violin can be seen.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ERNANI.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SPRING ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
L. ALBITES..........................DIRECTOR.
WEDNESDAY—Fifth Subscription Night.
ERNANI! ERNANI! ERNANI!
STATES, VILLANI, ORLANDINI, SUSINI.
CONDUCTOR..........................SIG. NICOLAO.
FRIDAY—FAUST. KELLOGG, VILLANI.
SATURDAY MATINEE—Ballo in Maschera.
MONDAY—Revival of SICILIAN VESPERS.
In rehearsal, Robert le Diable and Don Giovanni.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $2; private boxes, $10; family circle, 50 cents. Seats secured at the Academy, at 701 and 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
(Only times,)
THE BACHELOR OF ARTS,
and
GATHERWOOL; OR, OUT OF LIGHT.
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
(Last times,)
USED UP,
and
THE CRITIC.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.
USED UP AND GATHERWOOL.

Characters by Mr. Charles Mathews, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere, Bascomb, Whiting, Mathison, Bennett, Miss Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Nellie Mortimer, Mrs. Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton and others.

NEXT WEEK, first production, after careful preparation, and with appropriate scenery, of a new and original comedy, entitled

NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THIRTY-FIFTH WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Reappearance of Miss LINA EDWIN in the beautiful three-act comedy,

RANK. RANK. RANK.
MISS LINA EDWIN, as DOE MAYNARD.
MR. GEORGE CLARKE, as MILES HUBB.

Supported by Harry Eytinge, as Lord Plategiass; Mark Bates, as Curtis Maynard; T. E. Morris, as Squire Broadrib; Sol Smith, as Mons. D'Chatenay; Edwin Wyndham, as the Hon. Jocelyn Raikes; E. F. Taylor, as Joe Skeggs; Charles Hale, as Eben Jones; T. B. Cooke, as Tummas Akre; Miss Emma Germaine, as Lady Plateglass; Miss Kate Meinotte, as Sally Clinetop; Lillie Pierce, as Sue Skeggs; Male and Female Peasants, &c., &c.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager..........................J. H. SELWYN

Last Week, Last Nights and Last Matinees of Augustin Daly's great drama, entitled HORIZON, with G. L. Fox as Sundown Rowse, Miss Agnes Ethel as Med. Last matinees Wednesday and Saturday. On Monday evening, May 15, will be presented a new adaptation of Ainsworth's celebrated novel of

JACK SHEPPARD.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, 28TH-ST. OPERA-HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY.

Undeniable success of the new troupe. Nearly the entire programme nightly encored. An entire new performance this week.

First appearance of Mr. WALTER BRAY.

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION
For the benefit of the
FOUNDLING ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

In the City of New-York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C., to be held in WASHINGTON, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Honorable Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871.

The following gifts will be awarded by the Commissioners:

4-story brick-house, No. 66 North Calvert-st., Baltimore	$28,000
2,240 acres of timber land in Washington County, Maryland, with three dwellings and saw-mill, lying on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	20,000
3-story brick house, No. 122 Bolton-st., Baltimore	16,500
3-story brick house, No. 210 Conway-st., Baltimore	7,500
1 fine residence near Govanstown, three miles from Baltimore City, on Passenger R. W.	11,000
3 fine residences near Govanstown, three miles from Baltimore City, on Passenger R. W.	25,000
7 lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each	17,500
Cash gifts	9,000

$30,000 bonds Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln County, Nebraska, 7 per cent., gold interest.

$4,000 U. S. bonds, $10,000 N. C. State bonds, 110 shares National Mec. Bank, Balt.; 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Balt.; 100 shares Northern Cent. R. R.; 100 shares Erie R. R.; 20 shares Balt. and Ohio R. R.; 20 shares Phila., Wilmington and Balt. R. R.

52,000 Tickets only will be sold at $5 each.

Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, of Elkton, Md., Major GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltimore, Md., Commissioners.

Hon. JAS S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburg, Penn., Trustee.

References—Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Penn.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Undegraff & Sons, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney-General, Baltimore; C. F. Abbot, Esq., No. 20 P. O. av., Baltimore; John H. Fowler, Esq.; W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bro., Exchange-place, Baltimore.

Deeds of the above real estate certified to by counsel in the hands of the Trustees.

Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and printer, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the news-stands of all the principal hotels.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION will hold its Eighteenth Annual Social Reunion at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. W. I. BUDDINGTON, D. D., will preside. Brief addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D.; Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, D. D.; Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D.; Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D., and Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, from Liverpool, England. Music, both instrumental and vocal, including a select chorus of men's voices, will be an attractive feature of the exercises on this occasion. A meeting of rare interest is anticipated.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS each, may be had at the Rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 69 Bible House, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park-place, and at the office of the *Daily Union*, Brooklyn.

The annual business meeting, for the presentation of reports and election of officers, will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 3 o'clock on THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 8, 1871. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of members and the election of directors of this institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 16, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st. The train leaving 30th-st. at 1½ o'clock will stop at the grounds of the Institution.

CHARLES A. STODDARD, Secretary pro tem.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steam-boat NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	2 P. M.	Friday, 12th	11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3 P. M.	Monday, 15th	1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 17th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 18th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 19th	3 P. M.	Friday, 19th	7:00 A. M.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY AND TROY STEAMERS.—Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., one block below Debrosses-street Jersey Ferry. Fare only 50 cents; births, 50 cents; state rooms, $1. Connecting with all the railroads at Albany and Troy for the West and North every evening at 6 o'clock.

The old, popular, long-established Evening line.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3:45 P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY STEAMER NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily).
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:35, 8:10 and 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING.
Mr. W. S. GILBERT'S comedy,
RANDALL'S THUMB,
Pronounced by
PRESS AND PUBLIC
One of the very
FINEST OF THE MODERN COMEDIES.

Characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. PECK, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Synopsis of Scenery:
ACT I.
GARDENS OF THE BEACHINGTON HOTEL, WITH SEA-COAST IN THE DISTANCE.
(Isherwood, Evans, and J. Hillyard.)
ACT II.
THE CLUMP ROCKS, WITH VIEW OF THE SEA.
(George Evans.)
THE RISE OF THE TIDE.
ACT III.
GROUNDS AND HOUSE AT BEACHINGTON.
THE VILLAIN UNMASKED, AND A CLEAR FIELD FOR REGINALD.
SATURDAY, MAY 13,
RANDALL'S THUMB MATINEE.

Carriages for the evening performance may be ordered at 10:40 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½,
Shakespeare's grand Romantic Play of the
WINTER'S TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH,
AUTOLYCUS,

with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SECOND
WINTER'S TALE MATINEE,
On Saturday, May 13, at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr. FRANK S. CHANFRAU
in an INTENSELY NEW AMERICAN DRAMA of life and adventure in the South-west, entitled
KIT: OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
KIT REDDING..........Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU

The piece presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, STIRRING MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and a GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

General admission, 75 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
GRAND GALA OPENING.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15,
THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
Admission..........Fifty cents.
Package of 12 tickets..........Four dollars.
JOHN KOCH & BROS., Proprietors.

Tickets now for sale at Schirmer's, Schuberth's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Central Park Garden.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Admission..........30 cents
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Production of F. G. Maeder's new three-act drama of
HELP. Written expressly for HELP.
HELP. Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY. HELP.
HELP. Three distinct dialects, HELP.
HELP. German, Irish, Ethiopian. HELP.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION MASS CONVENTION.

STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY, May 10, Morning, afternoon and evening.

Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Mary A. Livermore, Moses Coit Tyler, Lucy Stone, Rev. Robert Collyer, Grace Greenwood, Henry B. Blackwell, Phebe Hanaford, John Whitehead, Elizabeth Churchill, and others will address the Convention.

Day sessions, free. Evening session, admittance 25 cents. HANNAH M. T. CUTLER, President.

LUCY STONE, Chairman Executive Committee.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

Of this Society will be held in ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Society, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, and others. The public are invited to attend.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-av. and 23d-st., WEDNESDAY, May 10. Business meeting, 9 A. M. Public address, 7½ P. M.

Speakers—Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Merrill Richardson, and Hon. W. E. Dodge, of New-York, and Rev. Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo.

ANNIVERSARY.

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION,
Cooper Institute, (Room No. 24,) May 10.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the American Bible Society will be held on THURSDAY, May 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

The annual meeting for business will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION of the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at STEINWAY HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, 1871, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUFUS WATERHOUSE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PAUL FALK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 6th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale, being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 8, 1871.

GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by Alfred L. Holt, assignee of the above-named bankrupts, for leave to compound the indebtedness of Charles F. Wahlig to said estate by accepting forty per centum, and all parties concerned are required to show cause, if any they have, before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., being the time fixed for the examination, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted and an order entered accordingly.

GEO F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. KREYMBORG and BERNARD H. MEYER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of March, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick W. Kreymborg and Bernard H. Meyer, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

ELIAS SPINGARN, No. 5 Burling-slip, Assignee in Bankruptcy.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys for Assignee.
my10-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADELHEID LEERBURGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the tenth day of April, 1871.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate and effects of Adelheid Leerburger, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

FERDINAND FORSCH,
MORITZ ISIDOR,
Assignees in Bankruptcy, No. 449 Broadway.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys for Assignees.
my10-law3wW*

NO. 2,935.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. CHADWICK and SETH D. CHADWICK, and their firm of J. M. CHADWICK & SON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At Chatham Village, N. Y., the 8th day of May, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James M. Chadwick and Seth D. Chadwick, and their firm of J. M. Chadwick & Son, of the Village of Chatham, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

LOUIS K. BROWN, Assignee, &c.
my10-law3wW

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COW (three-quarters Durham and one-quarter Alderney) yielding the best milk. To be seen at No. 3 East 25th st.

STORY OF A SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR.

BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL, Or, DEATH AT THE WHEEL.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH

Author of "Alice Blake," "Eveleen Wilson," &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE MACHINE-SHOP.

Our story opens in a work-shop for girls, situated on the third floor of a large building in the upper part of New-York City, on the east side. The proprietor of this establishment was one Caleb Curson, a swarthy-visaged, middle-aged man, of rather forbidding appearance.

Mr. Curson's method of doing business was to contract with tailors, shirt-makers, and others who had garments of whatever kind, in large quantities, to be made up, and then to hire girls to do the sewing.

He was a gruff and unfeeling man, but prided himself on paying promptly, in all cases, whatever he agreed to pay, although, to tell the truth, he was an unmitigated old skinflint.

Mr. Curson's foreman—the only male, by the way, save an errand boy, employed in his establishment—was Conrad Bascomb, a Welshman, about fifty years of age, whose countenance, although marked by a somewhat reckless look, was not without evidences of good feeling. His eyes, hair and skin were dark, and, although he did occasionally indulge in a show of mirthfulness, as a general thing his countenance was downcast, and it seemed as though he were perpetually struggling with some inward fear which stultified his natural character. He had emigrated to this country with his wife and infant daughter some twenty years prior to the opening of our story.

And now it is only necessary that we should say a word with regard to one more character in Mr. Curson's establishment before we proceed with our story. This was Bertha Bascomb, daughter of the foreman.

A glorious creature she was, of twenty Summers, with large, lustrous, azure eyes, straight nose, finely-chiseled mouth and chin, and broad, white forehead, around which a wealth of golden curls clustered. She was indeed beautiful, and as good as she was beautiful. Day after day she toiled at the sewing-machine, uncomplainingly, with a smile for all whenever addressed, and an unkind word was never allowed to pass her cherry-ripe, pouting lips.

One morning, about 10 o'clock, while the girls in Mr. Curson's establishment were busily at work, two strangers entered. One was a sinister-looking person, about forty-five years of age, stout, red-faced, and coarse-looking; the other, some five years older, was a pale-faced, mild-looking man, with a benevolent expression of countenance.

There was not the slightest resemblance between the two—nothing, in fact, either in feature or manner, which would lead even the closest observer to suspect there was any relationship between them—and yet they were brothers. Their names were Jasper and David Carter. The former was a Philadelphia merchant, who had come to New-York on business. He was the elder of the two. The latter had accompanied him to New-York more for pleasure than for anything else, and when we add that the brothers had emigrated to this country from Wales some years previously to the opening of our story, we have said all which it is necessary to say concerning their antecedents at present.

Mr. Jasper Carter inquired for Mr. Curson, the proprietor, and the two gentlemen were at once shown to that person's private office.

"Good morning, Mr. Curson," said the merchant, cordially, at the same time holding out his hand. "I was in the City, and I thought I would call in and see how you are progressing with the last order I gave you."

"Oh, yes," replied Curson smiling affably; "you allude to the salt-sacks. I think they are about half finished, and I have no doubt but I shall have them ready at the date promised. However, I will question the foreman, and he can tell you exactly."

And touching a little bell before him, a dirty-faced boy of about fourteen years, with unkempt hair and great staring eyes, made his appearance.

"Tom," said Mr. Curson, "call Bascomb, and tell him I wish to speak with him."

David Carter, the merchant's brother, started slightly as the name Bascomb escaped Curson's lips, and he muttered to himself:

"What a fool I am to start like a frightened girl every time I hear that name! As if there were not more than one Bascomb in the world!"

And yet he kept his eyes fixed on the door, and when the foreman entered, he had no sooner caught sight of his countenance than he trembled in every joint, and had all he could do to hide the intense excitement which had so suddenly taken possession of him.

"I must get away from his presence," he muttered, "or he may recognize me, and that would be decidedly unpleasant, to say the least."

Assuming an air of carelessness which he by no means felt, he passed silently from the room, and went sauntering through the work-shop.

He passed from one to another of the operatives, watching their pliant fingers as they deftly handled the various goods upon which they were at work, till at last he reached the machine upon which Bertha Bascomb, the foreman's daughter, was at work.

As he stood there gazing idly on, suddenly the girl raised her head from her work, and turned her large, speaking blue orbs full upon him.

The effect upon him was electric. With an exclamation of surprise he stood rooted to the spot, and gazed upon the girl as though she had been a spectre, while his hair stood on end and great drops of sweat broke out upon his forehead.

As the girl turned her attention again to her work, greatly wondering what could so have excited the strange gentleman, David Carter suddenly regained control of himself. He knew that the girl had noticed his emotion, and by way of explanation he walked close up to her, and leaning over, said:

"You must excuse me, miss; but you reminded me so strongly of one who has been some years in her grave, that I could not help thinking for a moment that she was before me. Pray, may I inquire your name?"

"My name is Bertha Bascomb, Sir," she replied. "I am the daughter of the foreman."

"Indeed!" responded the merchant's brother, whose black eyes seemed to kindle at once with the fire of hate, and then he muttered to himself:

"It is she, beyond a doubt, and Bascomb has played me false. I wished to avoid him before, but I must see him now, face to face, even though the interview were to end in my certain death. But it cannot—no, it cannot! I have him fast if it comes to a quarrel between us. Yes—I have him—I have him!"

His soliloquy was interrupted by his brother, who, having finished his business with Curson, had walked out to seek him, and finding him in a brown study over the beautiful machine girl, slapped him on the shoulder, exclaiming, as he did so:

"Why, brother David, what is the matter with you? You look as wild as a hawk; and I declare you have gnawed that big under lip of yours till it is actually bleeding. Wake up, if you wish to go with me! Or have you suddenly determined to become a sewing machine operator?"

"I am ready to go at any time, Jasper," replied David Carter, with an attempt to appear entirely at ease. "I was waiting for you."

"Well, come along, then," said Jasper; but just as they turned to depart, the girl again looked up; and the merchant, he knew not why, was irresistibly attracted toward her; in fact, he could not help addressing her; and, once in conversation with her, he grew more and more interested in her, and at last offered her a situation in his family as seamstress. She was willing to accompany him to Philadelphia, but her father, who seemed to recognize the merchant, objected to her going, stating that Mr. Curson could not spare her. This objection, the merchant said, amounted to nothing, for he could get Curson's consent that the girl might go, and he entered the private office of the proprietor to talk him into compliance with his wishes.

CHAPTER II.

DAVID CARTER MAKES HIMSELF KNOWN TO BASCOMB.

Hardly had the merchant gone, when David Carter, who had been standing by himself in a brown study, muttered:

"So—so—this thing begins to grow interesting. If that girl should go with Jasper, all my nice plans—plans concocted long ago, and, thus far, successfully carried out, may possibly fail. That must never be. I have not perilled my soul and body both to be thus easily baulked. Half an hour ago I would have sacrificed almost anything rather than that this man, Bascomb, should have seen and recognized me. Now, I must make myself known to him, in self-defense. It is singular what a difference even a half-hour in time may make in the circumstances of an individual. Yes, I must reveal myself to Bascomb, let what will come of it!" and advancing, he touched the foreman lightly on the shoulder, saying, in an undertone, as he did so, "A word with you, friend!"

Bascomb followed him to an unoccupied corner of the shop, almost mechanically.

"Well, Sir," he said, in a morose tone—for he felt anything but good-natured in view of what had just transpired—"what do you want with me?"

"That girl of yours must never go to Philadelphia with Jasper Carter, let what will be the decision of the proprietor of this establishment," said the merchant's brother, still keeping his face turned from the foreman, and speaking in an undertone.

Conrad Bascomb was both surprised and indignant at this command from one whom he supposed to be a stranger, but when David Carter turned full upon him, the effect upon the foreman was more than electrical. It was absolutely stunning. His face turned as white as paper, his hair rose on end, his knees smote each other, and with a great groan he leaned against the wall of the workshop for support, and buried his face in his hands.

"Great Heaven!" he exclaimed, as he gasped for breath, "can this indeed be you? I thought you dead long years ago!"

"I know you did," replied David Carter, with a chuckle, "and I was very willing that you should think so till half an hour since. This is the first time in eighteen years that I have visited New-York, although my brother has been here frequently. You recognized him while he was talking to you a moment since, did you not?"

"I did—I did!" groaned the foreman.

"And in all these long years have you never seen him to know him before?" asked the merchant's brother.

"Never—never!" was the reply.

"That is strange!" said David Carter, as though communing with himself; "very strange! What a fortunate thing it was that I accompanied him on this occasion. It seems almost providential!" He chuckled diabolically for a moment, and then suddenly fixing a look of burning hatred upon the foreman—a look beneath which the latter quailed like a guilty wretch—he hissed between his set teeth, "Conrad Bascomb, you have not dealt fairly by me. You did not complete the work which you solemnly swore you would carry out. Confess it, beast! Confess it, or take the consequences!"

"I do confess it!" exclaimed the wretched man, in a tone of the most abject terror; "I do confess it! I tried to do as I agreed to, but I could not! I had not the heart to do it!"

"You had not the heart to do it!" sneered the merchant's brother, fixing upon the shrinking foreman a withering look; "have you the heart to be hung? Would it please you to dangle between heaven and earth, while a mocking rabble heaped curses upon *the murderer?* Have you the heart for that, I ask?"

"Mercy, mercy!" groaned the foreman, clasping his hands nervously.

"I will have no mercy," returned David Carter, with a scowl, "unless you do exactly as I bid you. That girl must not go to Philadelphia. No; not even if your employer insists upon it! Not even if you are discharged for disobeying him! Not even if you are obliged to go to the almshouse for lack of work! Do you hear, wretch—do you hear? The almshouse is preferable to a felon's cell, with the certainty of a felon's death—is it not?"

Suddenly a change seemed to come over Bascomb's face, and, with a look of desperate defiance, he exclaimed:

"I am a fool to be frightened to death by your threats, after all, David Carter! If I am guilty of murder, you are guilty of almost as grave a crime! You dare not, for your life, denounce me! To do so would be your ruin!"

"Conrad Bascomb," returned the merchant's brother, with the greatest imperturbability, "you are a bigger fool than I took you for. Listen to me now. For twenty years I have been striving to accomplish a certain object—an object which to me is all in all—an object to secure the accomplishment of which I would lay down my life, with as little hesitation as I would eat if I were hungry! Can you understand the nature of a man who would be willing to sacrifice not only all there is worth living for in this life, but his eternal salvation hereafter, to gain that upon which he has set his heart—that which he has thought of by day, and dreamed of by night, till it is woven into the very fibre of his soul? Such a nature is mine! Could I have avoided you half an hour since, I would willingly have done so—now, I would not lose sight of you to save my life! And to prove to you how earnest I am, I will, within the next two minutes, denounce you as a murderer, unless you agree fully to carry out my instructions! Do you hear? I give you exactly two minutes in which to decide—if your mind is not made up in that time you are booked for the gallows and I am ruined."

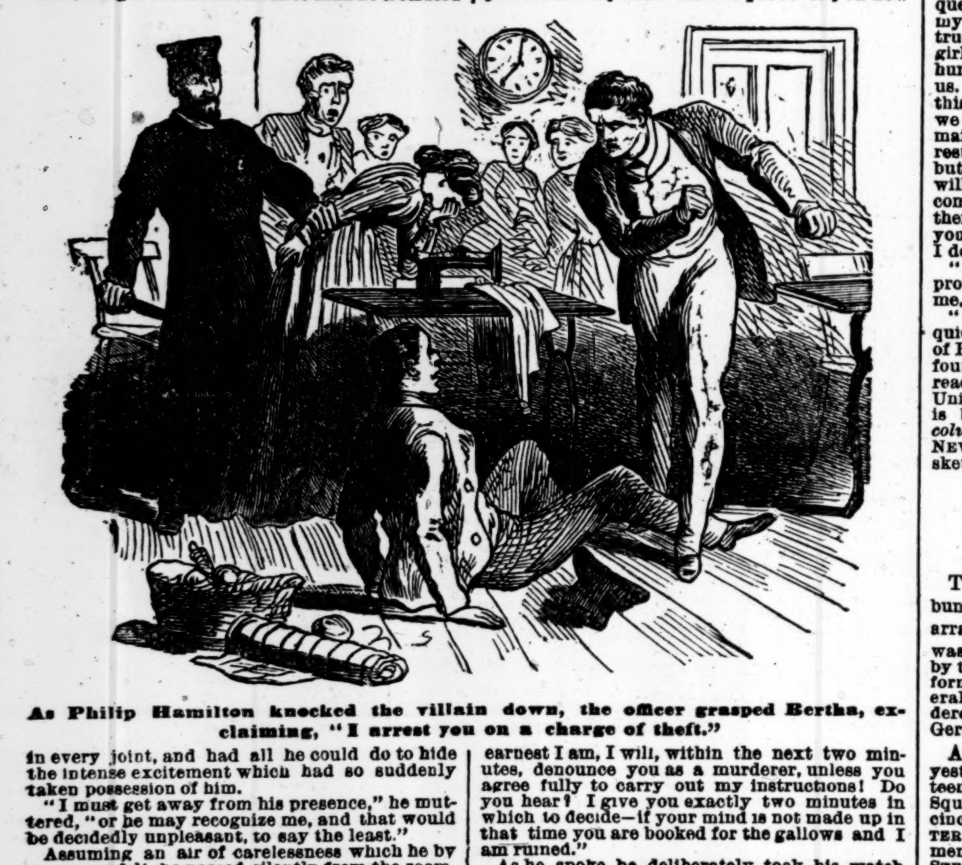
As he spoke, he deliberately took his watch from his pocket, opened it, and fixed a look of stern determination upon the foreman.

The latter hesitated for a moment, but seeing that the mind of his tormenter was fully made up, he said, in a tone of the deepest dejection:

"I am in your power and I cannot help myself. I will do as you desire!"

"That is sensible," said David Carter, with a sardonic smile, "and it is just what I expected of you. You always were a sensible man. At least, I always found you so. And now, this is what you must do. Let what will happen, you must stick to your resolution not to let the girl go with my brother. Neither threats, nor entreaties, nor implorations, must move you from this resolve. And the next thing you are to do is to meet me to-night at 9 o'clock, in the reading-room of the Metropolitan Hotel. My brother leaves for Albany this afternoon—he has business there and will return to-morrow, so that he will not be present to interrupt our interview. In the meantime, I must fix upon some plan to make myself secure, the particulars of which I will impart when we meet. Recollect—at the Metropolitan this evening at 9 o'clock—and see that you do not fail me!"

"I will be there," responded Bascomb, in a tone of abject submission. And just at this time Mr. Jasper Carter, accompanied by the proprietor, rejoined them.



As Philip Hamilton knocked the villain down, the officer grasped Bertha, exclaiming, "I arrest you on a charge of theft."

CHAPTER III.

DAVID CARTER SECURES AN ACCOMPLICE.

While the conversation detailed in the previous chapter between David Carter and Conrad Bascomb was going on, a conversation of a far different nature was going forward not far from them between Bertha Bascomb and Lisette Graham, the girl who sat next her in the shop.

Lisette was a bold-looking, but not unhandsome girl, about Bertha's age. She was rather under the medium size, had small, but brilliant black eyes, a dark complexion, black hair, prominent features, was somewhat spare in flesh, and of a nervous, restless temperament.

This girl hated Bertha Bascomb with a deadly hatred. Naturally unfeeling, overbearing, vain and entirely selfish, it was not difficult for her to hate, even under ordinary circumstances, but Bertha Bascomb had been unfortunate enough to win the love of a man whom Lisette Graham admired—one, moreover, who had paid Lisette much attention before he became acquainted with Bertha—and this was an offense which, in the eyes of the revengeful girl, was unpardonable—an offense which aroused within her every evil passion of which the human heart is capable, and she resolved on a deadly, deep revenge. As a general thing, however, she masked her hatred under the guise of friendship, waiting, meantime, for a safe opportunity to strike, and it was only when the name of Philip Hamilton (Bertha's lover) came up between them that she forgot herself. At such times she would break out occasionally in the most furious invectives, and heap all sorts of abuse upon her mild and amiable shop-mate.

This girl had heard the proposition which the old merchant had made to Bertha Bascomb, and she accused the latter of wishing to go to Philadelphia because an aunt of her lover, Philip Hamilton, resided there, and she wished to gain the old lady's favor. Bertha indignantly denied the charge, whereupon Lisette covered her with the most violent abuse. Among other harsh things she called her a thief, because she had stolen from her the affections of Philip Hamilton. Their conversation was interrupted by the appearance upon the scene of the old merchant.

"Well, little one," he said, addressing Bertha, "I have made every effort to secure your services, but I believe I have had my trouble for my pains after all. I'll be hanged if I can understand the matter, though. I secured your father's consent in the first place—then I secured your employer's—and when I thought the last obstacle removed, presto! your father changes his mind again, and in spite of everything which I or Mr. Curson can say, utterly refuses to let you stir a step, even though dismissal from his position were to be the result of his refusal. Indeed, he would have been discharged had I not begged Curson to retain him. Now, what is it all about, I wonder?"

"I'm sure I do not know, Sir," replied Bertha, with a look of disappointment; "but if father says I cannot go, of course I must remain where I am."

"Well, I will prevail upon your father to change his mind yet," returned the merchant, in a confident tone. "I have by no means relinquished the idea, I assure you. It is not in my nature to give up easily anything upon which I may have set my heart. Come along, brother David," he continued, turning to address his brother, "I believe I am about through here for the present."

David Carter, who had been scribbling something on the back of a card with his pencil, followed his brother at once, and as he passed the spot at which Lisette Graham was stationed, he adroitly dropped the card before her in such a way that the act was entirely unobserved by anybody present except the girl herself.

Picking the card up Lisette hastily ran her eyes over it, and read as follows:

Young woman—I do not know your name, nor have I any knowledge whatever of your antecedents, but judging from some portions of a conversation which I overheard a moment since between yourself and Miss Bascomb, the conclusion is irresistible that you do not like her any too well. If you would regain the man you have lost, and revenge yourself at the same time, meet me at the Houston-street Ferry this evening when your day's work is ended, and I will prove to you that I am truly, A FRIEND.

"I know not what your object may be," muttered the girl, as she tore the card deliberately into bits, and dropped them on the floor. "You doubtless have a purpose to serve—nobody works without a purpose—but something tells me that you hate my rival, and that is enough for me. I would risk my soul's salvation to bring Philip Hamilton to my feet, and to be revenged upon Bertha Bascomb! So come what may, I will meet you!"

CHAPTER IV.

THE MEETING AT THE FERRY-HOUSE.

True to her determination, when the six o'clock whistle announced the termination of the day's work, Lisette Graham donned her street apparel and wended her way to the Houston-street Ferry.

David Carter was there before her and received her with a satisfaction which he did not attempt to conceal.

"You are punctual," he said, in a tone of affability not at all natural to him; "and punctuality in keeping an appointment is always commendable. I had some misgivings that you might be afraid to meet me, but the result proves that you are a girl of nerve."

"You held out inducements to me," she replied calmly, "which would have drawn me here in spite of any misgivings which I might have had, and if you fulfill your promises I shall not regret coming, let the consequences to me in the end be what they may."

"Spoken like a brave girl!" exclaimed David Carter, in a tone of encouragement; "be you but firm, and never fear but I shall redeem my promises to the letter."

"In such a cause," returned the girl, resolutely, "my firmness will never fail me, and that our interview may be as brief as possible, tell me at once what your plans are, and what you wish me to do. You see I am anxious to begin the work at once."

"Yes, my dear, returned David Carter, blandly, "but you must not be too anxious. Take everything coolly and you will get along all the faster in the end. Haste is always objectionable when time is abundant. So, as it is as cheap sitting as standing, suppose we retire to a corner, take a seat and talk the matter over deliberately."

He led the way to one of the benches, and when they were both seated, he continued:

"As you seem impatient to hear what I have to impart, I will not keep you in suspense, but open the subject at once. For reasons which it is unnecessary to explain, I hate the girl Bertha Bascomb, and would give my right arm to *ruin her.*"

"I supposed as much," returned Lisette, "and yet it is all very incomprehensible to me. Your brother did not know her—never saw her before—and since you hate her so bitterly how comes it that he never had any knowledge of her?"

"Now you are treading on forbidden ground," returned David Carter, while a frown settled upon his sinister face, "and before we proceed further in this matter, let it be distinctly understood between us that you are never to ask questions but only to obey orders. Of all others my brother must be kept in total ignorance of the true state of my feelings with regard to that girl, and you must never breathe a word to any human being concerning what may pass between us. If you cannot agree to these conditions this interview has lasted too long already, and we may as well separate as we met. If you remain true to me I promise you not only the restoration of your lost love and sweet revenge, but money as well—if you are false to me I will follow you to the world's end but I will compass your ruin. This you will perceive, therefore, is a serious matter, and before you decide you had better reflect a moment. I do not wish to hurry you. I can wait."

"That is unnecessary," returned the girl, promptly, "my mind is made up, and now tell me, what do you propose?"

"I propose to *ruin Bertha Bascomb,*" was the quick and malignant reply. The continuation of BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL, will be found in No. 28 of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, now ready and for sale by every News Agent in the Union. Each number of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY is beautifully illustrated, and contains *forty columns* of entertaining reading matter. The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is really the best story and sketch paper published.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The delegates of the North-eastern Saengerbund societies met yesterday to complete the arrangements for the Whitsuntide festivities. It was arranged that the singing school established by the union should participate in the vocal performances on the occasion. This evening a general rehearsal of the Fest choruses to be rendered on that occasion is to take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday, Patrolman GEORGE W. SALADA, Fifteenth Precinct, JOHN W. WALTERS, Sanatary Squad, and WILLIAM MATHEWS, Sixteenth Precinct were dismissed and retired. Sergeant PETER A. SMITH, Twenty-third Precinct, Patrolmen HENRY CASSEY, Twenty-fifth Precinct, and STEPHEN H. DOWLING, Thirty-second Precinct, were retired upon pensions; Roundsmen PETER NEELY, Sixth Precinct and JOHN NICHOLSON, Seventh Precinct were remanded to post-duty, the former being transferred to the Seventeenth Precinct and the latter to the Sixth.

Collector Murphy, Mr. Orville Grant, (brother to the President,) Messrs. Henry Clews, Clinton L. Merriam, Col. Frank Howe, Gen. Forsyth, Major Bundy, Gen. C. Arthur, Deputy Collector Terwilliger and others went down the bay, yesterday, on the revenue cutter *Bronx*, to meet Gen. SHERIDAN and Mrs. LINCOLN, who were expected on the steamer *Russia*, which did not arrive up to a late hour, and the party returned disappointed.

The Schillerbund has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Presiduet, Hengler; Vice-President, Knobloch; Recording Secretary, Boetter; Finance Secretary, Seel; Corresponding Secretary, Freutel; Treasurer, Schneider; Librarians, Bube and Kunz. Mr. KALISCH, who for the past eight years has been the presiding officer of the society, was elected honorary President.

EDWARD JACKSON was, on Monday, testifying in the case of GEORGE WOODRUFF, charged with homicide at the General Sessions, when he was recognized by one of the jurors as one of three men who had committed a burglary on his premises nearly two years ago. Information of this fact was given as soon as the case had ended, and JACKSON was arrested and held to answer.

A meeting of owners of bonded warehouses was held yesterday, at No. 2 Bridge-street, in regard to the recent order of the Treasury Department requiring the use, by them, of a certain kind of lock. After an animated discussion a vigorous protest againt the order was prepared and sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The rumor that the Riverside Park project has been abandoned by the Park Commissioners, arises from the fact that action in the matter has been postponed by the Board for one month. Whether the work will be carried through or not, depends largely upon the views of property owners in the immediate vicinity of the proposed improvement.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening GEORGE ATZ, aged 13, of No. 537 Sixth-street, was stabbed in his left arm by another boy named GEORGE GERRATT, who succeeded in making his escape after inflicting the wound. The injured lad was cared for, and then left for home.

The Committee on the proposed German-American Union of the City of New-York and environs, invite all their German fellow-citizens who intend to become members of the same, to attend a general meeting to be held today at 8 P. M., in Liederkranz Hall, No. 35 East Fourth-street.

Rev. WILLIAM MCCLELLAN, recently parish priest at Sing Sing, West Chester County, while on a visit, yesterday, at the residence of DANIEL HARTNETT, No. 17 East Thirtieth-street, died suddenly, it is supposed, from apoplexy. He was fifty-six years of age, and had been pastor of Transfiguration Church, in Mott-street.

The dedication of the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church at Harlem, One Hundred and twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, takes place Sunday. The morning services will be conducted by Bishop SIMPSON, who will preach on the occasion, and by Bishop JANES, who will assist in the dedication Services. Rev. Dr. CHAPMAN, (late of Boston, and recently appointed to the pastorate of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn,) will preach in the afternoon. Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, Chaplain of the United States Senate, and pastor of the Metropolitan Church at Washington City, will preach in the evening.

At twenty minutes past 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out at No. 1,445 Second-avenue, kept as a fancy-store by MATILDA MACKENRODT, caused by a kerosene lamp falling down and setting fire to the light goods in the store. Damage about $500, upon which there is no insurance. The building is owned by JAMES GANOUDE, and is damaged about $250; insured for $5,000, companies not ascertained. The fire was put out by the Police before the Fire Department's apparatus arrived.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in a grocery-store at No. 46 Rivington-street, kept by HEYMAN ALTMAN, originating from a barrel of kerosene oil taking fire from some unknown cause. The damage to the stock is estimated at about $500, covered by a $3,000 policy in the Pacific Fire Insurance Company. The fire communicated to the fancy-store adjoining, causing, however, but slight damage, covered by insurance.

Yesterday a silver service, valued at $650, was presented to the bride of School Commissioner BRENNAN. The service is the gift of the school in the Sixth Ward, where she had taught. During the day the handsome present, which had been on view at TIFFANY'S, was on view at the Elm-street school.

FREDERICK BEALE was brought before Judge SCOTT, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of shooting THOS. MCGUIRE, of No. 186 Forsyth-street, in the face on the 6th of May. The injured man was able to appear to prosecute. BEALE was fully committed without bail.

A sale of the antique furniture and objects of art of a curious and rare variety, now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, will take place to-morrow evening. These articles are well worthy of the attention of persons of taste.

The death of Mr. BENJ. GILBRAITH, a lawyer of this City, was alluded to at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, by Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN and Judge BEDFORD, who spoke in eulogistic terms of the deceased. The Court was adjourned as a mark of respect.

From the financial report of the Beethoven Maennerchor it appears that the property of the Society is valued at $109,441, inclusive of the new club-house, worth $93,000. The liabilities amounted to $86,347, leaving a surplus of $23,094.

R. E. LASALA, charged with dealing in the lottery business, without payment of the special tax, was committed in default of $1,000 bail, yesterday, by United States Commissioner SHIELDS to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the United States District Court the case of the sloop *Catherine Wyant, vs.* the schooner *Carolina*, for damages, on account of a collision, was concluded yesterday. Judge BLATCHFORD reserved his decision.

The Société Française de Bienfaisance has received a legacy of $5,000, bequeathed to the Society by M. VINON. The Society renews its appeal for garments for the men returning from France, who went there to participate in its defense.

A fire occurred yesterday in the bath-room on the second floor of No. 302 East Twenty-first-street, owned and occupied by Ex-Assemblyman JAMES IRVING, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

The "dead-house" formerly attached to the City Hospital is about to be removed. Elegant stores will be erected on the lots thus made vacant, running through from Leonard to Duane-street.

The Prussian war steamer, the *Meteor*, which vanquished the French steamer *Bouvet* in their famous duel, has left this port for Halifax, and thence to Europe.

BROOKLYN.

Gen. JOURDAN, United States Assessor for the Eastern District, in a communication addressed, yesterday, to the head of the Department, reports that since the last great raid made on the illicit distillers of Brooklyn, the business of selling and making untaxed whisky has almost entirely ceased. Within the past two weeks, however, he states that six of these places have recommenced operations, but he hopes to crush them in the course of a few days.

The Health Board met yesterday and commenced the investigation of the alleged slaughter-house nuisances in Johnson-street, E. D., to which attention was called by a letter from Mr. BERGH about two weeks ago. The investigation will be resumed next Tuesday.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH promises to lay a statement before the residents of Brooklyn in the course of the next two weeks that will, he says, show them how grievously they are being swindled by the Water Board and one or two other of the principal Departments.

JOHN KENNEDY, a druggist doing business at the corner of De Kalb-avenue and Ryerson-street, was fined $50 by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for selling whisky without a license.

NEW-JERSEY.

A shocking death occurred on the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday at West End. The train from Newark had just stopped, and SAM'L KINSLEY jumped off on the track, but before he had time to mount the platform, the outward-bound express came along, the locomotive of which struck him with full force, hurling him several feet forward, and killing him instantly. He leaves a family in Newark.

The returns, yesterday, of the Morristown City election show the election of all the Republican candidates. The average majority was 39. HENRY W. MILLAR was elected Recorder; W. L. KING, Alderman; EUGENE TROXELL and E. D. KING, Councilmen. The Democrats have heretofore controlled the city.

A woman named HENDRICKSON committed suicide at Mount Olive, Warren County, on Saturday, by sticking a fork into the veins of her throat. In withdrawing the instrument, one of the tines was broken off, and she died on Sunday.

In the Court of Chancery at Trenton, yesterday, the injunction restraining the employes of the McKay Locomotive-works, of Jersey City, from attaching the property for wages due, was so modified as to allow the men to be paid.

PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, indicted for the murder of ANTHONY MCDONOUGH, at Weehawken, several weeks ago, was arraigned yesterday in the Hudson County Court, and pleaded not guilty. His trial will take place on the 29th.

The Newark Baptist City Mission Board has voted to expend $1,860 for the support of missions during the year. The Baptists are about to open a colored mission at Orange.

The corner-stone of the new Emanuel German M. E. Church, at East Newark, was laid at East Newark on Monday afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

The sudden shower of last week dampened thousands of Silk Hats, and it was remarked that the glossiest and most stylish tiles were from the establishment of KNOX, the champion hatter.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	May 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	May 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 11	New-York	Bremen.
Columbia	May 13	New-York	Glasgow.
France	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	May 13	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

City of Mexico	May 9	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	May 11	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Colorado*, at 7½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 46 North River until 9½ A. M....For Hayti, by the *Port-au-Prince*, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1½ P. M....For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, for Havana and Vera Cruz.—Ignacio Mariscal, Mexican Minister; Mrs. Mariscal, child and servant, A. J. Center, Henry During, William Benny, Henry Piquiro, J. A. dell Valle Ynaga, Dr. Gamble, Wm. Ancho, Mrs. Uhrbach and child, Emilio Pardo, Gen. Riva Palacios, Rafael P. Hernandes, G. A. Lamar, son and servant, John Abern, Mrs. Cristina Perez de Smallers and child, Miss Kate Shaffer, Mrs. Mary Morian, Alberto Cengia, Jose de los Santos.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 9—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.*—F. Washburn and wife, Mrs. T. W. Mason, H. Webb, Miss H. Webb, H. Pope, E. Lightley, Mrs. T. B. Deveraux, Mrs. Deveraux, J. G. Cumming, Major Allenwright, Mr. Behrens, R. Brown, Mr. Belleny, J. B. Rrice and wife, Miss Rice, Miss Rice 2d, H. W. Cordie, wife and child, Rev. W. H. Piatt, K. Allpress, W. Kalbman, J. J. Buckle, J. Goggin, Mr. Davison, Mrs. E. Sheptar, Mr. Febey and wife, Mrs. Cummings and child, Mrs. Allenwright and child, J. Ollivant, F. A. Elwell, G. W. Miller, J. Hess and wife, W.H. Smith, Miss B. Meyer, W. J. Isaacson, W. Brown, J. Lawrence, Mr. Smith, J. Smith, H. Berliner, Miss M. A. Hanlon, D. D. Seton and wife, J. Hall, J. Orchard, G. Coates, Mr. Attenbury, L. Hes, Miss E. Hes, Miss S. Hes, Miss B. Hes.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—C. E. Mims, S. D. White, Mrs. Dancy, Miss Brown, Mrs. Robinson, J. C. Seizer and wife, Miss Clark, Miss Emerson, D. Goodrich, wife and child, Mrs. Julia Jencks, Wm. W. Wickes, Van Wyck Wickes, Mrs. Knight, A. Zacharias, W. H. Bird and wife, Miss S. A. Bird, A. Hem, wife and child, Mr. Mount and wife, W. H. Gleason, M. DeLancy, N. O. Smith and wife, E. A. Richardson, Jos. Kennedy, A. R. Ray, Mr. Riddle, Mrs. Gallahue, M. M. Fleshman, Miss S. M. Gage, Miss R. Kennedy, R. F. Phillips, C. F. Wellmans, S. K. Satterlee and wife, Miss J. M. Armstrong, Mrs. E. C. Stiles, D. E. Saltonstall and wife, Mrs. M. E. Dowell, Jas. F. Sweeny, F. Woods, J. T. Place and wife, Mrs. S. De Lancy, Miss De Lancy.

MAY 9—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Annie R. Low and daughter, John Colville, Richard D. Chandler, Rev. R. M. Merritt, Capt. Wm. M. Reed, Mrs. Emma Prytherch and 3 children, Mrs. Emma Gurney, Miss Maria Gurney, Wm. Skelton, Mrs. N. B. Wright, Thos. Carter, wife, son and 2 servants, E. R. Denby and wife, John Brely, Daniel Rowlands.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......4:48 | Sun sets.........7:05 | Moon rises.12:29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12:25 | Gov. Island.1:14 | Hell Gate...2:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Thuringia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Mexico, Timmermann, Havana and Mexico, F. Alexandre; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; S. E. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Virgo, Buikley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blackman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Progress, (Norw.,) Leschley, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Froy, (Norw.,) Emmanuelson, Rostock, Funch, Eyde & Co.; Lucy Francis, Upton, Marseilles—Jas. Henry; Antelope, Davis, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.; Yokohama, Paul, Anjier for orders, A. A. Low & Bros.; Colonist, (Br.,) Andrew, Sidney, C. B., W. Ingalls.

Brigs. Belle, (Br.,) Hill, Dunedin, N. Z.—R. W. Cameron & Co.; Martha, Cassidy, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Sons.

Schrs. Callao, Buckman, Matanzas, Thompson & Hunter; Ella Brown, Robinson, Demerara, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lucy, Mohlman, Barbados, F. W. Whitney; Sophia R. Jameson, Malcolm, Aux Cayes, E. A. Ball; H. V. Crandall, Pettis, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Annie Sheppard, Newton, Georgetown, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah, Cobb, Chester, Penn., H. W. Jackson & Co.; St. Croix, Eaton, Georgetown, D. C., John Boynton's Sons & Co.; John S. Forman, Carpenter, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool April 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Sidonian (Br.,) Mackay, Trieste March 30, via Marseilles April 14, Palermo 18th, and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. and 188 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston May 6, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah May 6, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. May 7, 10 miles from Hatteras Inlet, passed schr. D. W. Saunders, hence for Newbern.

Bark Jeanie, (of Melbourne, N. S.,) Cromwell, St. Jago de Cuba 17 ds., with sugar to Escoriaza & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Da Capo, (Norw.,) Ramussen, Liverpool Jan. 18, via Belfast, 45 ds., with mdse. to Bowring & Archibald—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 25 ds. W. of the banks, with westerly gales.

Bark P. Wickstrom, Jr., (Swe.,) Inglebrech, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Bark Cynthia Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Peter I Nevius & Sons. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Titania, (Norw.,) Jansen, Newport, Eng., 49 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather, and been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Enterprise, (Dutch,) Mulder, Leghorn 61 ds., with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 15 ds. W. of Bermuda, with westerly winds; passed Gibraltar March 18.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keith, Dix Island, with granite for New-York Post-office.

Brig Fidelia, (of Bangor,) White, Caibarien April 30, with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. May 5, lat. 34 29, lon. 75 16, passed part of a vessel's deck and stern; March 15, on the passage out, lat. 34 40, lon. 71 25, passed bark Woodman, (of Liverpool) abandoned.

Brig Architect Renaud, (Fr.,) Weens, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to J. Romer. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Mary, (Dan.,) Jansen, Santos 52 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator April 12, in lon. 31, and since had fine weather.

Brig Framat, (Swe.,) Tegluna, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Mary Ellen, (of Islip,) Hubbard, Harbor Island 7 ds., with fruit to Douglass & Griffin. Left in port schrs. Ralph Rope, for New-York, wtg.; Ella L. Trefethen, for Charleston, do.

Schr. Harry Bluff, (of Salem,) Phillips, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Marietta Smith, for New-York next day; John Mosser, for do., in 7 ds.

Schr. Maid of the Mist, (of Ellsworth,) Smith, Old Providence 13 ds., with cocoanuts to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Sld. in co. with schr. General Putnam, for St. Andrews.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. May 7, lat. 38, lon. 79, Henry Bennett, seaman, (colored,) fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr. John Atwood, (of Provincetown,) Mulligan, Baltimore for Kennebunk. May 6, while beating in, went ashore on Sandy Hook; was got off 9th by wrecking steamer Relief, after heaving overboard about 60 tons coal.

Schr. H. F. Willink, Jr., Smith, Savannah 10 ds., in ballast to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Had been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with easterly winds and thick fog.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Philadelphia, for Norwalk.

Schr. William M. Wilson, Burns, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. James E. Porter, Nathans, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Edward Lee, Farnsworth, Rondout, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Wilmington, for Providence.

Schr. Jesse Williamson, Carson, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Alice Grant, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Robert J. Mercer, Tribble, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. P. A. Saunders, Smith, Georgetown, for Newark.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Elwood, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Eagle, Shaw, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Muskee, Maul, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Favorite, Hall, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Philadelphia, for Lynn.
Schr. Lassie, Young, Elizabethport, for Somerset.
Schr. M. A. Sampson, Sampson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. Irvin, Chamberlain, Virginia.
Schr. J. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. M. A. Kennedy, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. R. E. Steelman, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Steelman, Seull, Virginia.
Schr. J. J. Jones, Crain, Virginia.
Schr. A. L. Pierce, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Ballard, Alexandria.
Schr. M. Pratt, Pratt, Alexandria.
Schr. J. Howard, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Lovell, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Norwalk.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Norwalk.
Schr. Racer, Howard, Cold Spring.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, Elliott, Providence.
Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gidney, Norwich.
Schr. Susanna, Sears, Vinalhaven.
Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.
Schr. Isaac Merritt, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. Stephen Watermann, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Niantic, Green, Taunton.

WIND—Sundown, light, W. S. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Thuringia, for Hamburg, (and anchored at Quarantine;) City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Virgo, for Savannah; Isaac Bell and Wm. P. Clyde, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 8.—Arr. brig Maggie Vail, (Br.,) Cienfuegos 21 ds., Boston. Schrs. Samuel N. Smith, Port Johnson, Boston; Sandy Point, New-York, Bangor; Hiawatha, Philadelphia, Newburyport; Harper, New-York, Rockland; J. B. Austin, Boston, Georgetown, D. C.; E. G. Willard, Portland, Philadelphia.

Sld. Brig Maggie Vail, (Br.,) Schrs. Matanzas, Isaac Orbeton, Bonny Ives and Henry Whitney.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—Arr. ships Bengal, from Sourabaya; Mystic Belle, from Calcutta; Orpheus, from New-York; barks Lemuel, from Africa; Elizabeth, from Ponce; brigs Rescue, from Sierra Leone; Elsie, from Mayaguez; J. A. Devereux, from New-Orleans; Thames, from Philadelphia; schrs. George E. Thatcher, from Palermo; Estelle, from Bermuda. At Bermuda, May 5, steamer Fah Kee, from New-York; arr. May 2.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Wm. Collyer, Taylor, from Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven, ran ashore on the lower end of Blackwell's Island, at 3 P. M. of the 8th, tearing off her false keel; she remained until high water, and was towed off by tug Hepsuong, and proceeded.

The ship N. & E. Gardner, Journey, from London via Queenstown, before reported at anchor on the Bar, came up this P. M., and reports having had fine weather and easterly winds until April 2, lat. 48, lon. 36 30, where she took a severe gale from S. E., veering to S. W. and N. W., with a heavy cross-sea; from then until the 20th encountered a succession of westerly gales, with a terrific sea, during which time lost all boats off deck, and ship labored very heavily; April 19, lat. 43 39, lon. 55 58, encountered the most severe gale of all, in which lost upper masts, with sails and everything attached.

Disaster.

LONDON, May 9.—The ship Young Eagle, Capt. Perkins, from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved and have arrived at an English port.

The Y. E. was a ship of 788 tons, (new measurement.) She was built at Kennebunk, Me., in 1856, and belonged to Messrs. T. Nowell & Co., of that place.

Spoken.

March 26, lat. 51, lon. 9 30, ship Matterhorn, from Callao for Queenstown.

April 15, lat. 45 23, lon. 43 30, ship Glenbernie, from Liverpool for Montreal.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 9.—Arr. steamship Batavia, Sowerby, from New-York for Liverpool, and proceeded.

LONDON, May 9.—The Cunard steam-ship Java, Capt. Murphy, from Boston April 27, landed at Queenstown, yesterday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Allan line steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Ballantyne, from Portland April 29, landed at Londonderry yesterday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Inman steam-ship City of London, Capt. [illegible]bett, from New-York April 29, touched at Queenstown this morning and proceeded to Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hansa, Brickenstein, from New-York April 27, touched at Southampton today and proceeded for Bremen.

The Anchor line steam-ship Tyrian, Capt. [illegible], from New-York April 22, touched at Moville today en route to Glasgow.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Basse, from Baltimore April 27.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE
Gorham Mf'g Co.
STERLING SILVER-WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham Factory possesses all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electroplate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &C., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STERLING
SILVER-WARE.
HAVING ENLARGED THEIR WORKS AT
Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.,
AND COMPLETED THEIR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
SPOONS & FORKS, &c.,
BY IMPROVED PROCESSES,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
NOW OFFER A FULL STOCK OF TABLE-WARE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Helmbold's Catawba Grape pills

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE

Purify the blood and beautify the complexion by using

HELMBOLD'S
CATAWBA GRAPE-JUICE PILLS
AND
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

In the Spring and Summer Months the system undergoes a change. This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines. "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" and "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape-Juice Pills", are the best and most reliable.

One bottle of "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The "Grape-Juice Pill" is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape-Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb. Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, &c. "Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill" is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but the result of ten years' experimenting and great care in preparation. Safe for and taken by children. No nausea; no griping pains; but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Two bottles of the "Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla" and one bottle of the "Grape-Juice Pills" are worth their weight in gold to those suffering from bad blood, poor complexion, headache, nervousness, wakefulness at night, costiveness and irregularities; and to those suffering from broken and delicate constitutions it will give new blood, new vigor, and new life. The "Catawba Grape Pills" are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing. Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Stores open all night. All of H. T. Helmbold's preparations are Pharmaceutical, not a single one being patented, but all on their own merits. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Crystal Palace Pharmacy, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.
Crystal Palace Drug-Store, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.
Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Prescriptions accurately compounded.
French, German and Spanish spoken.
Stores open all night.
P. S.—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has gained a world-wide fame.

BROOKS BROS.,
UNION-SQUARE,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
SUPERIOR STOCK
OF
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING FOR SPRING.

GUANACO
MOST BEAUTIFUL,
MOST DURABLE,
CHEAPEST,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UMBRELLAS
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO.,
Patentees and sole makers, New-York.

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S ARE THE BEST. 265 BROADWAY.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
First-class square and upright Pianos for sale at reduced prices; sold on installments; to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.
Every instrument warranted for five years.
J. BAUER & CO., No. 650 Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
NEW-YORK,
WILL FURNISH
STERLING SILVER
FORKS AND SPOONS
IN QUANTITY,
AT $1 75, GOLD, PER OUNCE.
THESE GOODS ARE PRONOUNCED SUPERIOR IN BEAUTY OF FINISH, AND GREATER IN VARIETY OF PATTERN, TO ANY TABLEWARE MANUFACTURED.
A LARGE STOCK OF
WEDDING SILVER
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

RHODODENDRONS.
There is no plant so beautiful. Its foliage is broad, evergreen, and hardy; its flowers are superb beyond description.
Seedlings, generally of one color..........$1 [illegible]
Grafted plants, of all the colors.........$2 [illegible]
These, with all the evergreens, can be planted this season. For catalogue address
PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.

READER, A FORTUNE MAY BE YOURS FOR $5.
$100,000 IN PRIZES—FAIR, SQUARE AND HONEST.
AIKEN PREMIUM LAND SALE.
94 Real Estate Prizes from $300 to $25,000 each. 822 Cash Prizes from $5 to $4,000 each. Only 20,000 shares at $5 each, and a premium worth $5 with each share; $25 will secure six shares and six engravings, with an equal chance to all the prizes. Send for shares and full particulars address J. C. DERBY, General Manager, Augusta, Ga., or No. 177 Broadway, New-York.